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4 April 1985

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

CEPGL COOPERATION ON HYDROELECTRIC POLICY REPORTED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 11 Jan 85 pp 1, 7

[Editorial: "CEPGH: Multiform Cooperation"]

[Text] On Wednesday, in the context of regional cooperation, Kinshasa hosted the 11th general assembly of the Energy of the Great Lakes. This assembly brings together the energy ministers of the countries of the Great Lakes (CEPGL). The authorities of the organizations for the production, distribution, and marketing of the electrical energy of the countries of the Great Lakes also took part in these proceedings.

Anxious to harmonize their energy policy, the member countries of the CEPGL did not overlook the scrutiny of the various production projects for multiple sources of electrical energy, their establishment in various areas, and the regulation of the exploitation of electrical energy in the subregion of the Great Lakes.

Zaire, which has energy enough to spare thanks to its Inga hydroelectric dam, one of the largest in the world, is involved in different projects for the establishment of electrical energy undertaken in the context of the CEPGL. On this subject one may point to the construction and development of the Ruzizi II hydroelectric station, a project of the three member countries of the CEPGL without forgetting the tapping of Lake Kivu methane gas.

The production of electrical energy stands as one of the priorities of each country and goes together with the industrial development of each country. Consequently, the three member countries of the CEPGL are not overlooking any source of energy. Experts are engaged in establishing the latest technology in order to ensure that the countries of the said region achieve better distribution and marketing of electrical energy. This explains the existence within the CEPGL of a specialized institution, the EGL (Energy of the Great Lakes) which gathers together the experts of the member countries. The EGL is the CEPGL's advisory organization responsible for carrying out studies aimed at harmonizing energy policy in the Great Lakes area. The general assembly will have to assess the activities entrusted to the EGL so as to determine what has been done and what remains to be done in 1985, and will examine the budget to be submitted for the approval of the ministers of the CEPGL member countries whose responsibilities include energy. The Kinshasa meetings open the way to multiform cooperation among the CEPGL countries.

CAPE VERDE

COOPERATION WITH SPAIN IN VARIOUS SECTORS RENEWED

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 16 Jan 85 pp 1-2

[Article by Carlos Semedo]

[Text] Secretary of State for Cooperation and Planning Jose Brito and Spanish Director-General for International Technical Cooperation Jose Luis Pardos signed a memorandum last Saturday, 12 January, establishing the bases for the development of cooperation between Cape Verde and Spain.

Cooperation between the two countries is currently limited to the areas of vocational training, fishing and farm development. However, the talks held during the visit paid by the Spanish director-general for international technical cooperation made it possible to clarify some of the economic sectors in which the two countries can undertake cooperation, among which are industry and energy, education, etc.

It will be recalled that the first general scientific cooperation agreement between Cape Verde and Spain was signed in 1979.

"Cape Verde is the country which best knows how to manage the resources made available to it," African Development Bank (ADB) administrator Pierre Moussa said during a press conference held Wednesday at the Hotel Mar.

The ADB administrator stayed in Cape Verde for 8 days, holding talks on the highest level, with Prime Minister Pedro Pires and Minister of Economy and Finance Osvaldo Lopes da Silva, in particular. He visited projects financed with ADB funds which are in progress in Praia and Sao Vicente. According to Pierre Moussa, other projects will be financed by that body, including the planned improvement of the port of Sao Vicente and projects in the educational sector.

Speaking to representatives of the mass media in the country, Pierre Moussa began by thanking the government of Cape Verde for the confidence it has placed in him as the administrator responsible for the group of countries to which Cape Verde belongs, along with Chad, Nigeria, Somalia and Sudan. He said, on the other hand, that his visit to Cape Verde is a part of the series of tours he is making to ADB member countries, and that these contacts are vital to the efficiency of many future undertakings the ADB may approve with regard to these countries. He recalled that this was his third visit to our

country, and he voiced his admiration for the progress Cape Verde has made in its 10 years of independence. This is due, in his opinion, to the fact that the economic and social development projects financed from abroad were fully carried out in Cape Verde.

Speaking about the institution he represents, he said that it was established in 1963 within the context of the OAU, and that at that time, the Africans showed great political awareness, since they soon understood that it was not possible to achieve development unless the Africans themselves planned for it. It was in a great spirit of responsibility that the establishment of the ADB proceeded. This spirit replaced all of the skepticism and encouraged hope. The ADB did not prove to be a short-lived organization at all, as many predicted. It was established with capital of \$250 million, and 20 years later, has \$6.5 billion. Concerning the allocations of the aid given Cape Verde, he said that our country will always enjoy the confidence of the ADB, because it is one of the best at managing the resources made available to it, and this characteristic will always merit the attention of the ADB. He stressed the reforestation and industrialization effort which are being pursued by the government of Cape Verde.

Concerning the election of the next president of the ADB, he said he is optimistic despite all the problems the ADB is currently facing. In conclusion, he said that the people of Africa will be able to find an individual who knows how to represent them effectively within the framework of the African Development Bank.

5157

CSO: 3442/166

CAPE VERDE

UCID PROTESTS ASYLUM FOR ETA TERRORISTS

Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 12 Feb 85 p 17

[Text] The permission given by the Cape Verde Government for members of ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty Group]-Military repatriated by France to become established in that country evoked from UCID, the Cape Verdean Independent Democratic Union, an organization comprised of opponents of the PAICV regime, a forceful protest expressed in telegrams sent to President Aristides Pereira and Prime Minister Pedro Pinto, demanding that this decision be revoked.

In a note distributed to the news media, describing that protest, UCID made the following comment which we are reprinting and which merits our entire praise:

"Cape Verde is an underdeveloped country with meager financial resources, and to top off its misfortune, it is governed by a single, minority party headed by incompetent, unpatriotic and inhumane elements.

"Despite its poverty, Cape Verde has certain factors which, if well exploited, could minimize its needs, such as its geographical situation, the climate, the wealth existing in its seas, etc. There is a lack of infrastructures which were neglected and discredited during colonial times and nonetheless neglected and discredited by the present government, which is doing nothing to reverse the course of the situation.

"The government of Cape Verde depicts its poverty as propaganda publicity, in order to receive alms from abroad, with which it is governing, while the people undergo the worst poverty of their lives.

"In view of the situation marked by famine and poverty, the Cape Verdean finds a means of salvation in emigration, although he often experiences in that no less tragic times of his life, as has happened to thousands residing in Portugal, where the cold and the precarious conditions in the shacks where they live make them unhappy, unprotected people.

"Meanwhile, the government of Cape Verde, which cannot attempt to create conditions to protect the citizens, facilitates their departure abroad and, on the contrary, sets itself up as a protector of mankind, offering to receive foreigners deported from their countries. And so it is willing to receive members of

ETA-Military recently held in custody in the south of France, offering protection to international terrorists, genuine human dregs.

"What advantage is it attempting to reap? There will certainly be a few thousand more for the purses of the ringleaders in the government. Nothing good can be foreseen for the country and its people."

2909

CS0: 3442/183

CAPE VERDE

ADB ADMINISTRATOR PRAISES CAPE VERDE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 19 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by Carlos Semedo: "Cape Verde Projects Are 100 Percent Carried Out"]

[Text] "Cape Verde is the country which best knows how to manage the resources made available to it," Pierre Moussa, the administrator of the African Development Bank (ADB) said during a press conference held at the Hotel Mar on Wednesday.

The ADB administrator stayed in Cape Verde 8 days and held talks on the highest level, with Prime Minister Pedro Pires and Minister of Economy and Finance Osvaldo Lopes da Silva, in particular. He inspected projects under way in Praia and Sao Vicente which are being financed with ADB funds. Pierre Moussa said that other projects are to be financed by the ADB, with plans including improvements on the port of Sao Vicente and projects in the educational sector.

In speaking to representatives of the country's media, Pierre Moussa began by thanking the government of Cape Verde for the confidence placed in him as the administrative official in charge of the group of countries of which Cape Verde, along with Chad, Nigeria, Somalia and Sudan, is a part. He said moreover that his trip to Cape Verde came within the context of the tours made of the ADB member nations, and that these contacts are vital to the efficiency of the future steps the ADB may take concerning these countries. He recalled that this was his third visit to our country, and he expressed admiration for the progress Cape Verde has made in the 10 years since it gained independence. In his view, this is due to the fact that full implementation is assured for the economic and social development projects in Cape Verde financed by foreign sources.

Speaking about the institution he represents, he said that it was established within the framework of the OAU in 1963, and that at that time, the peoples of Africa showed great political awareness, since they soon understood that it was not possible to have development unless it was envisioned by the African peoples themselves. It was in a great spirit of responsibility that the establishment of the ADB took place, with this spirit replacing all of the skepticism and nurturing hope. The ADB has not in any way proved to be the transitory organization many foresaw. It was established with capital totaling \$250 million, and 20 years later, it has \$6.5 billion. Concerning

the use made of aid granted to Cape Verde, he said that our country will always merit the confidence of the ADB, because it is among the best in managing the resources made available to it, and this will always win the respect of the ADB. He stressed the reforestation and the industrialization efforts which have been carried out by the government of Cape Verde.

Concerning the election of the future president of the ADB, he voiced optimism, despite all of the problems currently being encountered by the bank. In conclusion he said that the peoples of Africa will be able to find an individual who is in fact capable of representing them within the framework of the African Development Bank.

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CSO: 3442/166

CAPE VERDE

ARMED FORCES PROMOTION LIST ANNOUNCED

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 23 Jan 85 pp 1, 5

[Article by Armino Rodrigues: "56 Officers Promoted at 20 January Commemorative Ceremonies"]

[Text] Within the context of the activities scheduled this year to commemorate the 12th anniversary of the death of Amilcar Cabral, the founder of our nation, and the fourth anniversary of the proclamation of the African Independence Party of Cape Verde (PAICV), a ceremony was held on the afternoon of 20 January at the barracks of the Jaime Mota Company, at which 27 officers in the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARP) were promoted.

Twenty-seven officers of various ranks in the FARP were promoted in a ceremony held at the Jaime Mota barracks in Praia to commemorate National Heroes' Day on 20 January. Other officers were promoted in identical ceremonies held in the Sao Vicente and Sal military regions, thus bringing the total number of officers promoted throughout the national territory to 56.

Members of the Political Commission and the National Council of the Party, superior and subordinate officers, both active and retired, as well as other guests were present at the ceremony. The speakers of the day included Minister of National Defense Honorio Chantre, and newly promoted Capt Alberto Rocha, who spoke on behalf of the other officers promoted.

There were frequent references to Amilcar Cabral, the founder of our nation, who was assassinated on 20 January 1978, throughout the commemorative ceremony. In his address, the minister of national defense asked for a minute of silence in memory of the "late comrade Amilcar Cabral, and all the martyred heroes who gave their lives for the liberation of our people."

Also linked with this event is the fact that the proclamation of the PAICV took place on that same day 3 years later, as was mentioned in the address on behalf of the officers promoted. "It is with profound pride that we note the coincidence of the date of this ceremony with the commemoration of the two events of overwhelming historical importance which have marked our struggle and the life of our people."

The two new captains, two first lieutenants, 10 second lieutenants, 15 sub-lieutenants, 17 first sergeants, 16 second sergeants and four sergeants who

will henceforth serve in the FARP cadres can regard themselves as the product of the "integral training of every combatant in our FARP," Minister Honorio Chantre stressed in his speech during the ceremony.

The FARP and Its Men

"What makes the FARP what they are is the men, the moral, political and technical-military value of each one of them, and first and foremost, their cadres." This statement was made in the speech on behalf of the newly promoted officers. The author of the statement, delivered at a similar ceremony on 23 January last year, was Aristides Pereira.

And with the changes made, Comrade Honorio Chantre said, "we will thus be gradually shaping the FARP of which Cabral conceived as the armed branch of the party dedicated to the sacred interests of our people and the defense of the sovereignty of our state, and guaranteeing and safeguarding the climate of peace and security so necessary to our national reconstruction effort."

Also in the course of the two speeches, between which the promotions were awarded and anthems were played by the military band, the role of the FARP in the day-to-day life of the Cape Verdian people and the activities in which they have engaged were stressed, and a history of the institution, the founding of which dates back to the period when the national liberation struggle was organized, was given.

This role played by the FARP in the development of national life since independence was won and in the liberated zones of Guinea is evidence of the fact that "our cadres should never interpret their service in our FARP as that of mere employees of our state." The patterns of life to be pursued and the goals sought were referred to by Comrade Honorio Chantre as a "career of sacrifice, dedication and devotion to the cause of our people...." In conclusion he said that "our FARP are not and never can be just barracks troops or a privileged elite in our society."

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CSO: 3442/166

CHAD

CHANGES IN N'DJAMENA NOTED

Dakar AFRICA in French No 168, Jan 85 pp 23-26

[Article by Moriba Magassouba]

[Text] "N'Djamena: a Tarter wilderness?" That opening line in the article by my colleague from LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR was obviously intended to catch the reader's eye. Since I was completely familiar with the subject matter, I continued reading over his shoulder. The article continued with a description in the style of "what the landscape looked like after the typhoon had passed": torn-up roads, crumbling buildings, stray dogs, distraught-looking people, and so on. True, it was not the apocalypse or a vision of the end of the world, but at the very least, it presented the same distressing spectacle as those ghost towns seen in spaghetti Westerns with their clouds of dust and tottering shacks. For good measure, and to make things "more realistic," there had to be a character resembling the environment. And there was: a paunchy "old white man," half naked and flattened by the heat on a chaise longue that creaked in protest at the masses of flesh hanging over on all sides. The motionless old man was watching the sun go down over the Chari River. And naturally, the setting sun was watching the old man die.

If the "old white man," his weary hand chasing away the mosquitoes swirling around his head, were replaced by an adventurer with several days' growth of beard hiding his face, if the chaise longue were replaced by a shabby hammock, and if we were on the Zambezi or the Limpopo instead of the Chari River, we would find ourselves without surprise in the universe of Hemingway novels, whose exoticism must have awakened many a vocation in an entire generation of young Westerners.

As far as my young colleague was concerned--I was to discover later that this was his first trip to Chad--the picture could never be black enough. By the magic of words, the smallest pebble became a house in ruins! And the cathedral! How happy he was to find it. With its roof gone and its facade riddled with bullets, the building was just what was needed to "back up" our intrepid traveler's Dantesque prose. He had not experienced the "battle of N'Djamena"? No matter--with the magic of words, he could recreate the event for his personal consumption and that of his readers, for whom certain journalistic dishes do not lose their original flavor even after being reheated several times over.

"N'Djamena: a Tartar wilderness?" I felt as though I had been transported back 2 years in time--back to the time when I had landed in the Chadian capital practically on the heels of Hissein Habre's Northern Armed Forces (FAN), which had just ousted the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] or what remained of the heterogeneous forces making up that government. Few buildings had escaped being hit by bullets or shells. The wild gunmen from the camps confronting each other (most of the destruction actually dated back to the violent fighting in March-April 1977 between the Chadian Armed Forces (FAT) under President Malloum and Colonel Ka ougue and the men under Hissein Habre, then prime minister of a government of national union that had lasted a long time) had sprayed bullets liberally on building facades, store windows, shutters, service stations, military and civilian vehicles, and so on. Even the trees carried the imprint of the murderous madness that had hurled Chadians against each other.

Immense craters had been dug out by the black mouths of shells falling on roofs. There were burned buildings, automobiles reduced to ashes, cartridges strewn all over the ground, shops stripped of all their merchandise, half-starved dogs wandering around in the midst of a few black pigs that were digging with their snouts in sometimes frighteningly high mountains of refuse, pitiful children in rags, covered with spots and sores and begging for their sustenance in the vicinity of a miraculously unscathed mosque, and a marketplace as quiet and deserted as a cemetery. Water and power failures were adding to the discomfort of a situation whose tragic nature no single word is strong enough to express. The capital was emerging slowly and painfully from its terrible nightmare. Then, little by little, when there was no more danger that the fighting would resume, people recrossed the Chari River in small groups to return to their homes. A Sisyphus incapable of discouragement, N'Djamena was relearning, once again, to live.

"It's not possible! Things must have been worse than that!" My colleague, so quick and skillful at painting the picture black, would not go so far as to admit that in comparison with that appalling and still visible past, the capital had become a paradise! It was a question of credibility. Reversing one's opinion is always difficult, not to say risky--and more so in this line of work than in any other.

I saw him again by the slightest of chances. It was one of those coincidences where one finds oneself sharing a good bottle with the friends of friends as a way of getting to know each other better. To his many statements beginning with "it seems that....," my answer was always "I don't believe....," followed by explanations weighty with the authority of one who had had the privilege of.... And together, we discovered N'Djamena as it was in itself and as it had been not long before.

Although not a mushroom city where buildings seem to spring out of the ground every night under the wands wielded by magicians in steel and concrete, the Chadian capital has experienced a rate of development in recent years that would be the envy of a good many cities on the continent whose resources are considerably greater. N'Djamena is certainly not one big worksite like Douala.

Everything here carries the mark of patient, methodical, and unrelenting effort: the fruit of the obstinate labor of thousands of workers and jobbers who, stone by stone, have closed gaps, plugged holes, restored the facades of dozens of gutted houses, rehabilitated hundreds of kilometers of roads and trails, and so on. It represents beaverlike work which, although not equaling the obtrusive and flashy gigantism of our African megalopolises, is grandiose in the sense that it has enabled a city--the symbol of the Chadians' will to exist--to remain standing.

It is true that Charles de Gaulle Avenue--N'Djamena's "Champs-Elysees"--has not regained its former luster, but it is very lively all the same, and the return of the "big clubs" of before and the airline companies has something to do with that. The merchants followed and opened up bookstores, grocery stores, hardware stores, and other shops selling ready-to-wear clothing. The N'Djamena trash collection department has established its headquarters there, and one can frequently witness the battalions of trash collectors starting out to assault places in the city that are still being held hostage by household trash and the refuse of all kinds whose advance they have halted.

The Al Akbar Bookstore--although you would not think so from its name--sells the most profane literature imaginable to readers who are almost exclusively European. It even sells the weekly NOUVEAU DETECTIVE, which carries such bold and racy headlines as "He Rapes His Wife's Lover!"

N'Djamena's revival and reconstruction are also exemplified in the impressive building where the Council of Ministers held its meetings until President Habre decided last October to start holding those meetings in the presidential office. Another example is the facade of the "camp of martyrs"--the former camp of the Nomad Guard. That facade has been completely redone thanks to financial assistance from France (500 million CFA francs), and in front of it stand soldiers all done up in impeccable new olive-green uniforms. Public services are operating normally. The postmaster recently informed users that international money order service had been restored in certain cities such as N'Djamena, Moundou, Sahr, and Abeche. It is a sign of the times that the national electricity company is now in the habit of warning its customers of the minor and infrequent power cuts that are due basically to work being done on the system!

The barometer par excellence of the recovery of economic and financial activity in a country getting back on its feet after a catastrophe of any kind is banking. The Chadian capital now has five banks, the newest of which--the Chadian Bank for Commerce and Development (BTCD)--opened its doors last September thanks to a loan of 700 million CFA francs from the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE). Those banks are practically never empty, proving that there is renewed confidence among many small savers and Chad's businessmen, who have formed cooperatives and, in the space of a few months, have established over 100 small and medium-sized businesses (charcoal, tanneries for leather and hides, transportation, the marketing of petroleum products, importing and exporting of all kinds, and so on).

The N'Djamena marketplace has expanded considerably and now reaches almost to the buttresses of the impressive building which now houses the Ministry of

Foreign Affairs and which, for a time, was the office of President Habre when he was prime minister under General Malloum. The rich Moslem merchants, whose shops are especially well stocked with "appliances" (hi-fi sets, cassette-radios, fans, and so on)--imported in most cases fraudulently from Kano or Maidiguri in Nigeria--rub shoulders with the noisy, voluble, and gossipy tribe of tradeswomen offering an almost exclusively feminine and greedy clientele fruits and vegetables, dried or smoked fish, and millet meal or cornmeal for preparing the famous round noodles that Chadians are so fond of.

Seeing the vegetable crates filled with beautiful green lettuce, magnificent and astonishingly fresh green beans, and beautiful reddish-purple tomatoes bursting with sunshine and flavor and liberally watered to juicy maturity by the nourishing waters of the Chari River, one finds it hard to imagine that camped not far away are poor wretches driven from their homes by a food shortage unprecedented in the history of this unfortunate country--a country which, already afflicted by the Qadhdhafi calamity, did not need that terrible scourge.

The only people not sharing in the good humor around them are the butchers. Their gloomy countenances say a lot about their current worries. The departure of the "Manta" soldiers caused a breathtaking drop in the price of beef tenderloin (from 1,250 to 500 CFA francs). What a shame! A barbecue is now within the reach of even a small purse (one indulges oneself in what one can afford!). For less than 5,000 CFA francs, you can afford a sheep on the hoof. And to think that 2 years earlier in this same marketplace, we had bought one egg for 150 CFA francs! Yes, N'Djamena has indeed changed.

When we had left the city the previous time, hordes of "fighters" were wandering around with Kalashnikovs slung across their shoulders. Some of them would extort, pillage, or even kill for an automobile, moped, or air conditioner--by far the most sought-after items. For those young desert warriors, brought up for years to believe that conquering the "Pearl of the Chari," about which they had heard so much, would open up to them the doors of fortune and respect, the Chadian capital and everything it contained were the spoils of war: the victor's booty! In short, it was a Chadian "remake" of the barbarians in Rome. There was a great lack of security in the streets of N'Djamena at the time, and neither people nor property were safe from aggression and armed robbery. It took all the determination of the FAN leaders to check the dangerous wave of banditry that was on the rise--and their methods sometimes involved the summary execution of looters.

Today, N'Djamena is one of the safest cities in black Africa. That may be a surprising statement, considering the ideas people abroad have of Chad and its inhabitants. "I feel safer here than in Lagos, Abidjan, or Douala," I was told by a UN expert who had arrived in Chad in September 1982 and was starting his third year in a country whose inhabitants he found "very likable." Discreet but well in evidence, the patrols from the police, the BIR (Rapid Intervention Force), and, above all, the militia (which was formed a few months ago by volunteers, most of them government employees and students) ensure order and safety with a correctness that definitely astounded one French colleague who had expected to be fleeced nightly by those he liked to call "Habre's hoodlums" in streets that once again glow with the reassuring light from brandnew street lights.

The withdrawal of "Manta"? Everyone here regrets it, beginning with Chad's small merchants and craftsmen but also including those ladies whom spiteful local tongues call the "Cameroonian contingent" or the "Manta logistics unit." The ladies now drown their bitterness in big glasses of Gala, the delicious local beer, on the terrace of the Chari Cafe or the Chadian Cafe. But no one seems overly worried about a possible resumption of hostilities. "At any rate, not in N'Djamena," we were assured by the owner of the Central Cafe, a new pizzeria that had just opened. He had come from Cameroon, where business "was no longer any good," to try his luck in Chad. The French restaurateur's fine assurance is shared almost unanimously by his many customers, most of whom I ran across that afternoon on the courts of the N'Djamena tennis club, which had never before seen such crowds.

It is true that everyone here keeps one eye fixed on the red line marking the 16th parallel--on Kalait, where the troops under "Comchef" [commander in chief] Idriss Deby have strengthened their positions with reinforcements brought up from the south, which has now been "pacified" following the unrest in August and September. But no anxiety is expressed in the remarks exchanged over a drink or on the fine sand at N'Djamena's "beach" about 3 kilometers from the Chagoua Bridge. The beach is the Sunday meeting place for residents of the ghetto of cooperants, expatriates, and other employees of international organizations, who go there once a week with their families and their big picnic lunches. Hardly anyone mentions the stepped-up surveillance around public buildings or the fact that "the president has not left his palace for several weeks."

The president? "He is quite a person!" Admiration and respect are the feelings that the Chadian chief of state inspires in a circle of people who cannot be suspected of being complaisant toward the leaders of Third-World countries, all of whom are generally lumped together under the same accusations concerning the negligence common to all those governments.

President Habre is visibly concerned to substantiate the feeling that the country is well governed and to do so with a firm and steady hand. He has been particularly inflexible when cases of misconduct have come to his attention. As a shrewd leader concerned with rigor and morality in public life, the "boss" (as he is called by his associates) has not hesitated to punish members of his own family when they have been involved in offenses which, in other latitudes, would have earned their perpetrators (sons, cousins, or nephews of the local despot) a light reprimand. His proud and quick-tempered niece Chedeye, an intrepid Amazon playing a Gorane version of Calamity Jane, once engaged in a little pistol practice in a nightclub, using as her target a European who had had the poor taste not to show an interest in her! After being kept in prison for a few weeks on her uncle's orders even though the victim had dropped all charges, Chedeye has now lost some of her arrogance and haughtiness.

Worried? Did you say worried? Government employees, most of whom (in the Posts and Telecommunications Service, the army, the police, and the administration) received a full month's pay at the beginning of December, are wearing big smiles despite the high cost of living and the resulting difficulty in making ends meet. At the Relais Club, N'Djamena's most popular "retreat," the regular

customers, who are there every night to wriggle on an unsuitable concrete dance floor to the deafening rhythms of the Chari Jazz Group, which plays for all it is worth, do not seem at all worried about their future. As for the lower classes in Sabangali or Bololo, two of the capital's most crowded neighborhoods, where the Prophet's birthday was celebrated with quiet contemplation, the search for daily bread is their sole concern of the moment. The war seems so far away from this world, where the appeals for vigilance and mobilization meet with little response!

No more war? Don't count on it. The echoes from the conference of chiefs of state of France and Africa have reached even into the humblest homes thanks to the miracle of the transistor. People did not expect much to come out of that conference, and they were not disappointed. Wait and wait some more--always wait. One would think that Chadians had inexhaustible reserves of patience. For the moment, efforts are being directed at mobilization for national reconstruction, and it seems that nothing will weaken the determination being shown by the Chadians. The last scene I remember from N'Djamena is that of a group of young Gorane warriors from the Office of the President who were droning the alphabet and rapturously discovering on a big blackboard the secrets of the white man's language, for which they had once felt the deepest contempt. There they were: each with a Kalashnikov in one hand and a piece of chalk in the other. It was an unmistakable sign. Chadians are not going to wait for the state of belligerency with Libya to end before rebuilding their country.

11798

CSO: 3419/247

GHANA

SPECULATION ON PLOT, TRIBALISM, REVOLUTION

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English Vol 26 No 5, 27 Feb 85 pp 3-4

[Text]

The battle between Head of State Flt-Lt. **Jerry Rawlings** and his security adviser **Kojo Tsikata** has come into the open following an unsuccessful plot to assassinate Rawlings on 31 January. Though there is absolutely no connection between the plot and Tsikata, the intrigue created by the plot has brought to a head the growing differences between Rawlings and the powerful left-wing/Marxist group led by Tsikata. In a long statement issued last month, examined below, Tsikata's group has effectively given an ultimatum to Rawlings.

The assassination was to have taken place at the Kumasi sports stadium, where Rawlings was the guest of honour at a huge durbar celebration to mark the 50th anniversary of the restoration of the Ashanti Confederacy. The plot was ill-conceived, not least because one of the alleged plotters, **Alhaji Abbas Mensah**, had been selected to stand by Rawlings and translate his speech into Asante. Rawlings had already unbalanced his detractors by arriving in a helicopter instead of by road as had been expected. Overwhelmed by the difficulties of carrying out their plan, the plotters retired to Mensah's house apparently to plan a second move. Somehow they were surrounded by troops. After a fire-fight, the house was blown up. Miraculously Mensah and his colleagues escaped, a feat that reflects the amount of propaganda and inaccuracy surrounding the whole affair.

If Rawlings had been assassinated at Kumasi, the consequences would have been disastrous. The Ashantis, who are part of the majority Akan tribe, and are the most warlike tribe in the country, reckon that the regime is dominated by Rawlings' minority Ewe tribe. The latter would have regarded his killing as a declaration of tribal war. Since Ewes hold key posts in the security forces (the army commander,

Maj-Gen. **Arnold Quainoo** is an Ewe), Kumasi would not have been spared retaliation. That could easily have started civil war. As it turned out, the alleged plotters were from northern Ghana - something that would have been overlooked in the heat of the moment.

Without the Ashantis

The Ashantis gave Ghana's first president, **Kwame Nkrumah**, a difficult time in the run-up to independence in the late 1950s, when they formed the *National Liberation Movement* (NLM). Their idea was to carve up the country into a federation, which would enable them to gain control of their own resources (cocoa, timber and gold) from the "thieving" coastal politicians - the Ewes, Fantis and Gas - who had acquired control of much of the economy.

However, Nkrumah assembled in his *Convention People's Party* a number of shrewd political organisers, such as the late **Krobo Edusei** (who was made minister of interior) and **De Graft Dickson** (who was made Ashanti regional commissioner). NLM leader **Kofi Busia's** home area, Brong-Ahafo, was then made into a new administrative region under the control of **S.W. Yeboah**, a tough Nkrumah loyalist. Thus the Ashantis were neutralised.

Rawlings has no such strong Ashanti supporters. Indeed, two of his most intractable adversaries, former colleagues on the dissolved *Armed Forces Revolutionary Council* Maj. **Boakye Dyan** and Maj. **Mensah Poku**, hail from Brong-Ahafo and Ashanti respectively. Both are active in the exiled *Ghana Democratic Movement* (AC Vol 25 No 17), which is funded by former supporters of the *Peoples' National Party* (PNP), which was led by ex-president **Hilla Limann** until his overthrow by Rawlings on 31 December 1981.

The King of Ashanti, **Asantehene O tumfuor O poku Ware II**, certainly bore in mind the significance of the timing of the announcement of the Kumasi plot when he addressed the "large number of workers" who converged at his Manhyia Palace after marching through the streets of Kumasi. He apparently told them that "if the evil designs of the dissidents had succeeded, it would have been a disgrace to the people of Ashanti." Ashantis, he added, were not disturbed by the machinations of the detractors; the activities planned for the celebrations of the 50th anniversary would go ahead as planned; and the evil designs of the saboteurs would not deter Rawlings from visiting Kumasi. In other words, the King was not excluding the possibility that some people did not wish the celebrations to take place because of the resurgence of Ashanti nationalism that they would inevitably engender. He also announced that the Ashanti traditional council, the 'Asanteman Council', would send a delegation to Accra for discussions with the government. (The delegation arrived a few days later).

After the government had announced on the radio the news of a plot by unknown persons, the local population was doubtless surprised to hear the PNDC's Kumasi representative, **W. Antwi-Yeboah**, calling for an end to "rumour-mongering" in an address he made to workers. A few days later the *Daily Graphic* newspaper added to the uncertainty by carrying a government notice saying that a former Major, **Suleman Abubakar**, and a former PNP organiser in Ashanti, **Alhaji Abassa**, were wanted. But still it was not specified why. The Kumasi-based *Pioneer* newspaper did publish details of the plot. Its editor and news editor were promptly beaten up by soldiers.

Another puzzling event preceded the plot episode when on 22 January a statement, highly critical of the PNDC's economic policy, was issued by a group of "concerned" individuals and organisations. Among its signatories were the Rev. **Joop Visser**, a Dutch priest who has worked with Rawlings on self-help projects in his Medina parish near Accra, and **Kwame Karikari**, a former director-general of the *Ghana Broadcasting Company* who was sacked in the anti-leftist purge last November (AC Vol 25 No 23). But the man who read out the statement, **Fui Tsikata**, a senior lecturer at the *University of Ghana* at Legon, aroused the greatest interest. Together with **Tsatsu Tsikata**, also a senior lecturer at the university, and **Kojo Tsikata**, Fui was one of Rawlings' Marxist mentors.

Though the government-controlled media suppressed the statement's main criticisms, news of it circulated widely. The key question is whether it bore the

imprint of **Kojo Tsikata**, and if not, why did his cousin, **Fui**, who works closely with him, choose to embarrass him by reading the statement to the press? Perhaps he read it because he knew the government could only arrest him at the risk of serious confrontation with **Kojo Tsikata**. On the other hand, that the statement was suppressed at all might indicate that **Kojo Tsikata's** strength is waning further (AC Vol 25 No 14). Whatever the motives, it left behind many embarrassed faces.

The *National Union of Ghana Students* (NUGS), which together with the *Professional Bodies Association*, was the force behind the March 1983 crisis when the PNDC's resignation was demanded, then issued its own statement likewise attacking the government's economic policy. Government propagandists tried to make out that the two statements were merely two deliveries of the same statement. The *Daily Graphic's* report failed even to mention **Fui Tsikata**.

Accusing the PNDC of abandoning the commitment to a "revolutionary transformation" of Ghanaian society, "both at the political and economic levels", the statement made three specific criticisms of the PNDC's politics: its replacement of the peoples' and workers' defence committees by committees for the defence of the revolution (AC Vol 25 No 25), the dissolution of interim management committees as the controlling bodies of statutory boards and corporations and their replacement by joint consultative committees, and the dissolution of the national defence committee. The statement went on to say that this confirmed "a certain trend over the past 18 months" in which social forces which had been "subdued" in the initial stages of the revolution were now being allowed to return. For example, societies like Oddfellows' Lodges were working again, and 'rightist' elements had infiltrated into high-level appointments.

This trend struck "at the very heart of the 31 December Revolution and had changed fundamentally the process into the opposite." The dissolution of the various committees signified "a serious undermining of the structural basis for workers' and peoples' power". By doing this the PNDC had opened the door wide for the return of autocratic management rule and corruption. The instruments of popular control had been removed. Did not these measures constitute an act of destruction of the "basic organisational gains of the people", the statement asked.

After a diatribe against the IMF and *World Bank* - two bodies of "neo-colonial type" - and the way the PNDC was allowing them to run the economy, the statement threatened to withdraw support from the PNDC. "We all gave critical support to the 31

December process, because it proclaimed a commitment to transform the socio-economic structure of the country in the interest of the people. We ask ourselves whether the latest reforms have not destroyed the basis for that commitment". It went on to say that the actual economic policies being implemented were based purely on fiscal and monetarist calculations, over-reliance on foreign investments, loans and aid. Of Ghana's current export earnings, 40% was being used to service external debts - a figure that would soon grow to 56%, so that the country's essential needs for recovery would take second place to its obligations to foreign lenders.

A stereotype of political dogma, inconsistency and omission, the statement has brought into the open the battle between Rawlings' pragmatic technocrats and the heavy-handed, ideological groups fostered by the Tsikatas. Though organisations such as the *Catholic Graduates for Action* were signatories to the statement, its driving force was the *New Democratic Movement* - the Tsikatas political vehicle.

Rawlings, a man of tremendous personal courage, does not seem to have worried too much about it. Even after the Kumasi plot, he took off for Algeria on a scheduled two-day visit, accompanied by Kojo Tsikata. Finance minister Kwesi Botchway was due to have gone too, but was dropped at the last moment. His position is now shaky, as he appears to be the renegade leftist, on whom his former colleagues blame the ascendancy of the IMF. But removing him would damage international confidence.

Rawlings might have to choose between political expediency, entailing the retention of support from the Tsikatas' group and a distancing from IMF policies, or an outright fight.

CSO: 3400/762

GHANA

FREE PRESS TO RESUME PUBLICATION

London TALKING DRUMS in English Vol 2 No 22, 4 Mar 85 p 24

[Text]

The Free Press has resumed publication after almost two years of what has been reported in the maiden issue as "enforced silence and imposed limbo" and without its first editor, John Kugblenu who died soon after he had been released from detention which lasted from June 22, 1983 to July 12, 1984.

The resurrection story of the Free Press is told by the paper's managing editor, Mr Tommy Thompson, who together with the late editor and a columnist Mike Adjei, was arrested and dumped in jail in the aftermath of the June 19, 1983 abortive coup against Flt-Lt Rawlings' military regime.

The three were among many Ghanaians arrested on suspicion by the security agencies of having links, remote or otherwise with the destabilisation attempt. Two days after the event, a team of plain clothed men from the Bureau of National Investigations (BNI) invaded the offices of the paper to search, without warrant, for subversive documents, ammunition and arms.

The homes of the three journalists were also searched and even though nothing incriminating was found, they were conveyed in a Land Rover vehicle to the headquarters of the Special Branch for further interrogation.

On this occasion they were released to go back home but a day later they were picked up again for further interrogation and into Nswam jail where they remained till their

release on July 12, 1984 without any charges preferred against them.

According to the Managing Editor, the decision to re-print the paper stems from the belief that, unlike others who have chosen to emigrate to enable them to go freely about their various callings in other countries, he and his team have a task to re-structure the Ghanaian society and this is why they have chosen to stay in Ghana. He said "as it was yesterday and is today, the Free Press has never believed in subversion. We would not be in the open market of ideas, if we believed in subversion but rather in the dark corridors of conspiracy planning to stab whilst other men slept. We believe in service to our nation and have since 1966 chosen to stay home whilst others left.

Unlike men of dissent such as Shakarov, the Soviet physicist, who chose to emigrate to enable them go freely about their various calling in other countries, we have a cause to believe that with a task to restructure the Ghanaian society, the struggle to guarantee personal security is at home and not to abandon Ghana.

Having decided to stay in Ghana, and having chosen the open forum of journalism, we are surely bound to engage in the debate, in the inter-play of ideas, a game in which friends even occasionally differ.

The paper is edited by Mr Kabral Blay-Amihere, who returned to Ghana after a nine months' course in Europe to find his job as Director of the Ghana Institute of Journalism taken away from him.

CSO: 3400/762

GUINEA-BISSAU

DUTCH AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 30 Jan 85 p 8

[Interview with Lambert D'Andembourg, Netherlands ambassador extraordinaire and plenipotentiary to Guinea-Bissau, in Bissau, January 1985]

[Text] Mr Lambert D'Ansembourg, ambassador extraordinaire and plenipotentiary from the Netherlands (Holland) to Guinea-Bissau, residing in Dakar, was in our country from 11 to 16 January and held an interview with our newspaper on the cooperative relations between his country and Guinea-Bissau. He was accompanied by Mr Johan Van Der Werff, the new charge d'affaires for Guinea at the Netherlands Embassy in Dakar.

He said: "Since Holland is one of Guinea-Bissau's main economic partners, we have contributed to the construction of its socioeconomic development since the first year of independence."

NO PINTCHA: You have been the Dutch ambassador to Guinea-Bissau for 2 years, and this is the first time that you have visited our country since the submission of the credential documents. What is the purpose of this mission of yours?

D'Ansembourg: I was absent during the past 2 years because the embassy has in Bissau an official who was carrying out in its entirety the mission that was assigned to him. This gentleman has now left and hence I have come in person to discuss certain problems involving Guinean-Dutch cooperation. I can also tell you that your country will benefit from the aid given by the Dutch Program on Sahle, following a meeting held last November, at which Guinea-Bissau was considered part of Africa devastated by the drought. Within 2 weeks, Mr Van Tooren, from the Ministry of Dutch Cooperation for West African Affairs, will be coming to the annual meeting held to evaluate various aspects of our cooperation.

NO PINTCHA: Are there new plans for aid from Holland to Guinea-Bissau?

D'Ansembourg: Holland will finance the Bafata rural development project. Three other major projects are now in the final phase: part of the highway, the school complex in the Ajuda District and the operating unit of the Simao Mendes Hospital. The latter has not yet started working for lack of some

pipng parts which should be arriving in Bissau this month, along with some of our technicians.

NO PINTCHA: Will the Dutch Government finance the other part of the highway?

D'Ansembourg: No, because the mutual agreement was only intended for limited financing, and this agreement was included in the 4-Year Development Plan. For the period 1986-90, there are new projects already devised, for example, that for water in Buba, rice in Tite and basic health.

NO PINTCHA: The new Dutch policy is aimed at allowing Dutch companies to take advantage of the foreign aid that the country grants. For example, Mavegro International, a Dutch import-export firm, wants to engage in commercial activities here. What do you say to that?

D'Ansembourg: In the Netherlands commerce is free and the government does not give a cent to private commercial firms. Every time our government has contracts with a receiving country, it has the firms enter a competition, provided this is beneficial to the financed country. Therefore, the development of Mavegro International is viewed in Holland with great sympathy; but the government is not giving them any assistance, despite the fact that we are well acquainted with MAVEGRO's representative, who was the coordinator of our aid in Bissau. We think that business firms of this type should start engaging in their activities.

NO PINTCHA: Guinea-Bissau and the Netherlands do not have any sports and cultural relations. Why?

D'Ansembourg: There are but few Third World countries with which the Netherlands has this type of relationship. I only know that the annual Nijmegen contest (200 Km) has had a Guinean representative during the past 2 years. To our government, economic cooperation is the most important thing for the developing countries.

NO PINTCHA: No Guinean students are taking courses in the Netherlands, as in other European countries. Why?

D'Ansembourg: Our language is very difficult for brief training of students whose official language is Portuguese, but many Guinean students are studying in Brazil and Portugal, with financing from our government.

I hope that Guinea-Bissau will continue to develop at the present pace, and that its relations with its leading economic partners, among whom our country is included, will bring success and progress.

2909

CSO: 3442/183

MOZAMBIQUE

RENAMO SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON DEVELOPMENTS IN AFRICA

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 18 Jan 85 p 26

[Interview with Jorge Correia, European representative of the RENAMO, by Leonor Ribeiro in Oporto; date not given]

[Text] In a calm and peaceful atmosphere, we talked with Jorge Correia, the European representative of the RENAMO and spokesman for the organization, who granted us an interview in which he commented on the most recent reports published concerning the guerrilla war in Mozambique. He also clarified the political-military situation of his movement, and he concluded by stating that South Africa and some Western countries are responsible for the continuation of the FRELIMO system in Mozambique.

TEMPO: In recent days, Portuguese newspapers have reported the deaths of two British citizens, caused by the RENAMO. Does that organization take responsibility for the deaths of these civilians?

Jorge Correia: War is waged by the military. Civilians become accidental victims in the process. We are a democratic organization struggling for the freedom of the country. First of all, I want to stress that the death of the British citizens was reported by the MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY (AIM).

The road communications in Mozambique are entirely under our control. Therefore any military column attempting to move is obviously subject to attack by our forces.

Any civilian, be he a Mozambican or a foreigner, can only move outside Maputo in a military column. The heights of sadism and barbarism reported by the AIM are characteristic of the counter guerrilla units trained by the North Koreans, called "cleanup" units, which were responsible, for example, for the death of the two Italian cooperative workers in September of 1984. The RENAMO wants to make it very clear that the practice of such acts is not characteristic of it, since terrorism in its most primitive and bloody form was institutionalized by the FRELIMO.

TEMPO: At this time, what is the political and military position of the RENAMO in Mozambique?

Jorge Correia: The RENAMO is the counterregime legalized by the FRELIMO itself by the 3 October agreement in Pretoria, at a time when the FRELIMO was willing to sit down with the RENAMO leaders and the president of South Africa. The FRELIMO has never been consistent in anything it has done, since it promised independence but ended up by making Mozambique much more dependent, and a colony of Moscow. In 10 years, Mozambique has slipped from one of the 10 potentially richest countries in Africa to a position among the 10 poorest countries in the world.

Machel in his propaganda promised to carry out the will of the people, but he has never made the vote available to that same people.

Since 3 October, there has been a tripartite commission, involving South Africa, the RENAMO and the FRELIMO, within which de facto negotiations have proceeded. Although the FRELIMO continued to say that it was not negotiating with the "armed bandits," we were in fact all sitting down at the same table. We are the best alternative to the regime in Mozambique, enjoying the benefit of the doubt, because we have not yet failed.

The military triumph of the RENAMO is a reality. In 1977, it began with military actions in the center of the country, and in 1985, the whole country is in a state of war, with Maputo in permanent collapse. If it had not been for the intervention of the South Africans, with their technical capacity, Maputo would have been permanently without electricity. The capacity to destroy is always greater than the capacity to rebuild. Maputo is a capital at war, besieged. The people cannot leave the city. And it is the FRELIMO itself which asks them not to leave, since it cannot guarantee their safety outside the city.

As to our military situation, we have 22-25,000 men on a permanent war footing, with the support of more than 90 percent of the population.

TEMPO: How do you know of the support of the people?

Jorge Correia: We know of it because of our ability to move about the country. We can only grow with the support of the people. If we had not had this full support for 7 years, we would never have been able to get beyond where we began.

TEMPO: The RENAMO is not recognized by the OAU. Has anything been done in this direction? What type of support do you have on the African continent and abroad?

Jorge Correia: The OAU is an organization of African states. The RENAMO is not a state. It is not fighting for the independence of a country. We are the armed opposition to an established regime. The OAU will continue to recognize Mozambique if the RENAMO is in power. And we want Mozambique to continue within the OAU.

As to the support we have from other countries, as a result of the fact that these same countries maintain diplomatic relations with Mozambique, we cannot

list them. But Mozambique has already had the capacity to attack them. There is one country from which we do not receive support. That is South Africa, which is today the base for the continuity of the FRELIMO system. And I will tell you further, South Africa and some Western countries.

The RENAMO is fighting today against the greatest military alliance ever since World War II. It is an alliance which has the support of the East, of South Africa and of some Western countries. And yet, why is the FRELIMO losing? Because the people are against it. The people play a decisive role in guerrilla warfare. Either they reject it or they support it. His mobility is the most important characteristic of the guerrilla fighter, and because of our facility of movement through the terrain, we have the support of the people.

TEMPO: It is known that because of some of the positions Samora Machel adopted, for example taking the initiative to sit down at the negotiating table with the RENAMO, he faces some opposition within the FRELIMO itself. What is the position of the RENAMO concerning this reality?

Jorge Correia: The FRELIMO attempted to strike a low blow by tempting the RENAMO leaders with the lure of power, in the hope that our movement would halt the war and join in the FRELIMO system. Our war is not a war of power, but one for the establishment of a democratic and free state in Mozambique. The RENAMO is using war as the means, but it will halt it when it achieves its goals.

TEMPO: Does the RENAMO recognize Samora Machel as the chief of the Mozambican state?

Jorge Correia: In the 3 October Pretoria agreement, the RENAMO agreed to recognize Samora Machel as the Mozambican chief of state. This is de facto recognition, because he is the head, and it is legal recognition because it was he who took over the regime from the colonial power, Portugal. However, he lost it. The president of a republic in a state of law must submit the continuation of his mandate to the will of his people. Because he did not do this, Machel has lost legitimacy.

The RENAMO recognizes him on a de facto basis, but only temporarily, until general presidential elections are held. This is one of the conditions the RENAMO poses.

TEMPO: Presuming the hypothesis that the RENAMO wins power, what type of requirements of a political and military nature would it make of the FRELIMO?

Jorge Correia: If the RENAMO succeeds in winning power through a military victory, the FRELIMO, as a party, will have to be judged for the crimes it committed against the people of Mozambique. In this connection, we appeal to certain nationalists, in particular the military leaders of the FRELIMO, to avoid involvement in the web of power such that they will not also commit political suicide.

TEMPO: What kind of regime does the RENAMO want to establish in Mozambique, above all in view of the chaos to be found there?

Jorge Correia: Mozambique has always had natural catastrophes and it has always been able to respond. When people die of hunger, it is because the Mozambican state is not functioning. The people have no motivation to work because they are only producing the minimum they need. There is no accumulation of wealth. This is a problem of state organization.

TEMPO: Does the regime the RENAMO wants to establish take into account the African reality, where its civilization and traditions, whether of a social or cultural nature, are concerned?

Jorge Correia: The RENAMO is an organization which was born of the people itself. It is a nationalist movement which defends the fundamental nature of the Mozambican people, and respect for their culture and customs.

5157

CSO: 3442/166

MOZAMBIQUE

COMMENTARY ON SINCERITY BEHIND N'KOMATI ACCORD

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Nelson Malangabi: "Could There Be Sincerity?"]

[Text] Several incidents, testimonies and reports have questioned the stringent fulfillment of the N'komati Accord by South Africa. Furthermore, the sincerity and seriousness with which the South Africans signed a non-aggression agreement with our country are starting to be questioned.

Constantino Reis was someone "well-placed" among the bandits. He remained for a considerable period of time in training centers, and lived together with the bandits' ringleaders in South Africa. He is familiar with the mechanisms for connections with South Africa, and was in contact with those mechanisms, until nearly 5 months after the signing of the N'komati Accord. Reis is categorical in his statements: After N'komati, South Africa continued supporting the bandits.

The young Mozambican cited a few instances: An unloading of large quantities of materiel took place on the coast of Sofala at the end of March. On the other hand, the radio broadcasts continued without any interference. Only the number of operators in Pietersburg was reduced. Messages addressed to the bandits operating within Mozambican territory continued to be sent from South African territory.

Constantino Reis' statements are not the only ones. Other bandits who were captured or who surrendered to the Mozambican authorities said the same thing: the RSA is continuing to support the terrorist activities in Mozambique. Simiao Fernando, captured in Inhambane Province at the end of October, declared that "three Boers" were released from parachutes at a base in the district of Homoine. Various types of equipment arrived at that base, launched from a small airplane.

Other testimony confirms the release of military equipment from parachutes in Morrumbene, in Inhambane Province, in Hondo, Manica Province, in Gorongosa, and in other locations.

More Than Suspicions

Also difficult to understand are the acts of sabotage committed on the border. The specialized manner in which they are carried out, the sophisticated equipment used for them and their proximity to the border reveal their origin. There have been countless testimonies from the border population, claiming that the perpetrators of the sabotage are infiltrated into South African territory.

The Portuguese news agency ANOP, in a despatch dated the end of December, issued the report that the RSA was infiltrating more bandits into Mozambique, particularly in Maputo Province. In the criminal ambush executed on 14 December on the Namaacha road, testimony was taken from the population of the area, claiming that the bandits had come from Kangwane, an area that the RSA has attempted to turn over to Swaziland.

International press organs have cited arguments and evidence that the RSA is continuing to back the bandits, violating what was agreed upon at N'Komati. The correspondent for the American agency UPI published a report quoting a Portuguese military source and disclosing that, at least in the area of communications, the South African support went on after March 1984. Diplomatic sources have also explicitly voiced concern over the fact that they observe that only the RPM is fulfilling the accord in a visible manner.

As the charges took on public dimensions, the South African Government was forced to reiterate statements of intent. This was done by Pieter W. Botha on 28 May of last year, in response to what he called "public concerns." In fact, Botha was responding to articles of denunciation originating in the South African press itself. Subsequently, the Pretoria declaration reiterated the intentions and promises. A few days ago, the statements were repeated again. The RSA had counted on gaining an area of international credibility.

It was at least necessary to show its willingness to fulfill and see to the fulfillment of an accord which could serve as a springboard for greater international recognition of the regime.

Internally, however, the regime had to subject itself to a difficult balance, satisfying pressure from business owners concerned about an improvement in neighborly relations and from the "ultras," who were behind the creation of the bandits' activity. In the opinion of international observers, it is the latter who suggested to the decision-making centers that it was a mistake to hasten the dissolution of a weapon of pressure on a regime which, after all, had not made any shift in its orientation. And it may be these sectors which are delaying or countering the fulfillment of the accord.

In either instance, the non-fulfillment and the continuation of the violence are jeopardizing the lives of hundreds of Mozambicans. This situation is not tolerable, nor does it warrant any marking time. It is no longer just the natural allies of Mozambique that are demanding of the RSA more obvious signs of its good will; it is the natural allies of Pretoria themselves. For example, there are delegations of American congressmen visiting our country.

Military Action Is Critical

It is customary for our country to regulate its reactions in a realistic, mature and calm manner. The Mozambicans know that the termination of the banditry depends primarily on their own action on the spot. Everything that is gained at the conference table is a result of the progress of the struggle on the spot. The military response to the crimes triggered from abroad is critical.

The party's leadership has always called attention to this fact. And "military response" does not mean merely a "response" from the "military forces." It means the people's mobilization against banditry; a mobilization that is attained step by step, organizing, solving problems and offering a response and backing for the rank and file initiative.

All Mozambicans have a deep hatred for the bandits. They are all aware of the bandits' origins and nature. They all know what their tasks and obligations are. They realize that the violence killing them is still being nurtured abroad by those who backed it previously. They hope that the accord will be completely fulfilled, so as to dry up the source feeding the bandits. But they are ready to respond, with total determination to the challenge of liquidating the banditry so long as the RSA does not appear willing to see to the fulfillment and to fulfill the promise that it gave in March 1984.

2909

CSO: 3442/175

MOZAMBIQUE

HOPES FOR N'KOMATI FRUSTRATED, MACHEL WITHOUT OPTIONS

Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 13 Feb 85 p 11

[Text] In an atmosphere of unrest, Mozambicans are preparing to mark the first anniversary of the N'Komati Accord signed on 16 March 1984 with neighboring South Africa, for the purpose of attaining peace and prosperity. With the passage of a year, the military and economic situation in Mozambique has deteriorated considerably, particularly as a result of the intensification of the activities by the armed rebels of RENAMO (Mozambican National Resistance) which Pretoria has pledged not to give any further backing.

At the end of last week, in Pretoria, the Maputo authorities blamed the South African leaders for what they regard as violations of the accord, on the occasion of the meeting of the Joint Security Commission. That meeting coincided with the presence in South Africa of the American undersecretary of state for African affairs, Chester Crocker.

Crocker's visit was preceded by a trip to southern Africa by his "number two" man, Frank Wisner, who reaffirmed Washington's desire to help Mozambique surmount its difficulties.

The N'Komati Accord, which called for, as a counterpart, the cessation of Maputo's backing for the activities of the ANC [African National Congress], the leading South African liberation movement, evoked a great wave of hope in the country, associated with the resumption of cooperation with South Africa at a time when the Western world was intensifying its assistance to the Pretoria regime.

To date, the bilateral cooperation has been reflected in the signing of a contract for the development of a tourist complex on the island of Inhaca, along Maputo, and an increase from 47,000 to 52,000 in the number of Mozambican miners allowed to work in South Africa.

But since N'Komati, and most especially since the end of 1984, RENAMO has attempted to stifle the economy of Mozambique, cutting off the leading entrances and creating an atmosphere of insecurity in the country's 10 provinces.

Maputo Surrounded

The pincers are slowly closing around Maputo, virtually blockaded along the road leading to South Africa as well as in the direction of Swaziland or the northern part of the country.

It is true that the convoys of vehicles are still traveling, but they have to be protected by the Armed Forces.

Foreigners, urged by the respective embassies not to travel outside the cities any longer, are supplied either by chartered planes or by trucks which run the risk of traveling with the payment of large amounts of compensation, or else in the Maputo foreign exchange shop, foreign exchange which the Mozambican authorities sorely need.

This shortage of foreign currency has been hampering imports of both provisions and oil, which is now in short supply and is posing logistical problems for highway traffic and aircraft.

Famine

"The people in Maputo are starving," stress all observers: droughts and poor harvests, priority for the regions hardest hit by the drought in the North; as for the international food assistance, there is a weakness in the importing system and, particularly, a sharp decline in the value of the national currency, the metical, the official exchange rate for which is 43 per American dollar, but on the black market it increases to 1,500 as a minimum, in exchange for a "green bill."

The shortage of provisions is also reflected in a run on foreign exchange, and one observes endless lines of people in front of the business establishments as well as the markets, which as a rule are empty.

The most fortunate manage to purchase bread or a bag of potatoes at the foreign exchange shop, called the "free trade shop."

Cuts in Water and Power

The lack of provisions is accompanied, in the capital but also in several other areas, by a lack of transportation, and cuts in electric power and the water supply.

Those cuts in the electricity and water supplies have become virtually normal.

"They (the 'armed bandits') have cut the high voltage lines again, this time quite near Maputo," explained a minister, in a conversation with some reporters last weekend, to justify the lack of electricity which, fortunately, lasted only a few moments.

In early January, the high voltage line carrying electricity from South Africa to Maputo, a branch taken from the Cabora Bassa supply, was also sabotaged.

The government newspapers have also just cited the sabotaging of a bridge, an incident which upset the highway traffic near the capital.

Every cooperant returning from the interior has described the effects of the atmosphere of insecurity.

In Nampula Province (in the northeastern part of the country), the technicians can no longer venture beyond a radius ranging between 10 and 30 kilometers.

In the southern part of that same province, in the Zambeze region, the villages are becoming totally isolated.

A group of Italian technicians who have been building two dams are protected by two battalions of Mozambican Armed Forces.

Demobilization

Some individuals mention a major demobilization, both among the population and the military, who are poorly equipped. The United States has just promised military aid amounting to over \$1 million, in the form of uniforms and other items to be provided to the military, who are armed by the Soviets.

Western diplomatic circles are convinced that the military and the militia members, also struck by famine, are engaged in excesses in connection with the population, practices which are starting to be criticized in the government newspapers.

In the political realm, the leaders who continue to call for Marxism-Leninism, and who simultaneously decided since 1983 to follow a liberalization of the economy, are preparing to suffer the consequences of the failure of the N'Komati Accord, which they have not yet gone so far as to question.

The situation is scheduled to be examined by the political commission and, later, by the central commission, and eventually the debates will continue in the area of the National People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers.

The questions which all the observers pose (as do the Mozambicans also, generally speaking) relate to the country's future.

But they also relate to the intentions of the South Africans and to those of the Americans themselves.

Washington has expressed great interest, inasmuch as the N'Komati Accord could foster the unblocking of the situation in Namibia and Angola, as well as the departure of the Cubans from this latter country; which is still one of the main concerns of the government in the White House.

Desperation

"Caught 'by the throat,' the Mozambicans could turn toward the Soviets and even toward the Cubans," admit certain diplomats; something that would be unacceptable to both Washington and Pretoria.

The Mozambicans, for their part, are wondering whether the South Africans really want peace, or whether they are 'playing' on several 'game boards' simultaneously, so as to force Maputo to negotiate with RENAMO which, for the present, has created a situation of instability but which has not really occupied the territory.

One Western observer stressed: "It does not appear that President Samora Machel has an alternate solution," admitting that the present situation could drag on and in time weaken the position of the present leaders in the eyes of a population that is running the risk of becoming increasingly less motivated, if the situation does not show any signs of improvement.



Photo Caption:

The resistance propaganda remains active in Mozambique, posting signs like this all over the country.

[Left] Machel-backing FRELIMO

[Right] Resistance: "Join your brothers in the Resistance! Come fight on our side to liquidate the enemy from our country. The enemy is Machel. Machel brings only famine, poverty and misfortune to the Mozambican people. War and death for Machelism.

2909

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MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO TO DEPEND LESS ON SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTRIC POWER

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Jan 85 p 10

[Text] Yesterday, NOTICIAS reported that the Electricity Company of Mozambique would expand its power production capacity to supply Maputo for the purpose of reducing its dependence on supplies from South Africa.

A source from the Ministry of Industry and Power claimed that the decision was made in view of the constant attacks of sabotage by RENAMO [Mozambican National Resistance] against the electric power transportation line from South Africa to Maputo.

Technicians from Electricity of Mozambique will undertake the reconversion of the distribution system, so that the local production capacity will be able to meet Maputo's requirements minimally.

That source told the newspaper: "This is not an improvisation. It involves a conversion of the system on which the distribution of electricity to Maputo is based, depending on South Africa and conceived on the basis of the production of hydroelectric power from Cahora Bassa."

The same source added that it was necessary for the local production capacity to be properly utilized, particularly by the productive sectors.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Energy and Power distributed a communique to the press concerning measures to restrict the supply of electric power to the city of Maputo.

Vehicles Attacked by RENAMO

Two Mozambicans were killed and two others were wounded when the three vehicles in which they were riding were attacked near Namacha, about 70 kilometers from Maputo.

The attack took place on the road between Maputo and Namacha, in a settlement that forms a border with Swaziland and South Africa. Unofficial sources said that those wounded managed to escape when they saw the vehicle ahead of them being attacked.

On Saturday, a refrigerator factory in Namacha was attacked, and a militiaman who had been guarding the complex was killed in the attack.

Rumors which were not confirmed officially but which are circulating constantly in Maputo indicate that many rebels have taken refuge in Swaziland, and leave from there to start action against Mozambique.

It has been officially stated that many rebels are making attacks on Mozambique and then fleeing to South Africa which, last year, signed a non-aggression and good neighbor agreement with the government of Maputo.

Frank Wisner in Luanda

The ANGOP agency announced that Frank Wisner, the American undersecretary of state for African affairs, has arrived in Luanda for talks with the Angolan authorities.

Diplomatic sources claimed that Wisner, who previously visited Mozambique, South Africa and Zambia, is attempting to overcome a 3-month stalemate in the negotiations between Pretoria and Luanda on the independence of Namibia.

In a despatch received in Lisbon, ANGOP said that Wisner is due to meet with an Angolan delegation headed by the interior minister, Alexandre Rodrigues, "Kito."

2909

CSO: 3442/175

MOZAMBIQUE

AIR DEFENSE POLITICAL COMMISSARS EXCHANGE VIEWS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] The political commissars of the Antiaircraft Defense Forces have been meeting since yesterday in the capital, in a national seminar to debate many issues associated with their activity and to exchange views.

Participating in the meeting are representatives from all the units and sub-units of this branch of defense in the southern, central and northern zones of the country.

The opening session was headed by Maj Mauricio Madebe, chief of staff of the Antiaircraft Defense Forces, who cited the need for fulfilling the tasks previously established for the political commissars in particular, as a means of achieving better results this year than in previous years.

Included among those tasks are the organization of work and the execution and control of political educational activities, so as to endow the military with the information necessary for the satisfactory performance of their missions.

The political work with the population, in particular that to create among the youth a love for the fatherland, was another topic discussed by that officer, who commented on the need for mobilizing the youth for its inclusion in Compulsory Military Service.

Major Madeba commented: "Our soldiers must be trained morally so that the enemy may be eradicated from our midst and so that the peasants may pick up their hoes and produce food."

The wholesome, deepseated relations that should exist between the Armed Forces and the population were also cited by that officer as a key factor for attaining success on the battlefield. He declared: "For example, we must explain why the armed bandits, without any reason, are attacking collective farms and killing civilian populations; those very populations that are producing food and consumer goods."

The meeting, which will last for 3 more days, will have as the basis for its discussions the National Meeting of Political Commissars held last year in Nampula.

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CSO: 3442/175

MOZAMBIQUE

MILITIAS TO BEIRA, SOLDIERS TO JUNGLE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] The vast majority of military currently patrolling the city of Beira will have to traverse the jungle, joining in the combat action against the terrorists. The thousands of militiamen prepared in the various training camps for self defense will proceed to undertake the patrolling of the city.

This decision was made public last Saturday by the leader of Sofala, Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos, as he officiated at the closing of the 16th course in self-defense, which included workers from various production sectors and heads of the party in the city of Beira.

The action will be carried out gradually, simultaneously with the creation of the People's Militias Organization, which is to operate in enterprises and on residential sites.

Marcelino dos Santos remarked: "With this measure, we are attempting to free the soldiers from the twofold task that they have now, and at the same time to make it possible to assign a concrete job to thousands of militia members whom we have already trained, most of whom have not yet been integrated."

He issued instructions to the party and state structural entities to begin, as soon as possible, the work to structure and organize all the militiamen trained in the various training centers for self-defense and to incorporate them into the future commands.

The leader of Sofala Province added: "Everything that we have observed shows us that we have attained a certain amount of growth in our political awareness, which constitutes a great encouragement for all of us."

Present among other officials at the closing session of the 16th self-defense course were the secretary general of the OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women], the party's first secretary in the city of Beira, the chairman of the Executive Council on the same level and the political commissar of the Armed Forces of Mozambique (FPLM) Provincial Command.

2909
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MOZAMBIQUE

FISHERIES TRAINING CENTER TO LAUNCH NEW CAREER PROGRAMS

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 15 Feb 85 pp 8-9

[Text] Educational activity with initiatives involving small projects to combat famine constitutes the daily endeavor of the Fisheries Training Center (CPF), located in Matola, nearly 15 kilometers from the capital city.

The battle is directed precisely toward the creation of conditions for self-sufficiency in food. It entails, specifically, the use made of the practical courses given to the students being trained there to develop small-scale and semi-industrial fishing, the results of which are visible in the life of the center, where there is no lack of fish for food.

Attesting to this fact is a head of the center who, in a dialogue with our reporter, gave us an idea of the dimensions of the fish usually caught, depicting it with the size of his arms. He commented: "We have caught some this big, of first quality."

For this work, the center has six boats, the largest of which is 22.5 meters long, with the capacity to remain at sea for 15 days. For its repair, there is a shipyard which, moreover, is provided with equipment for manufacturing boats, such as the one which is currently being completed, although it has been faced with a few problems associated with the shortage of lumber.

Manuel Domingos, instructional director of that establishment, remarked: "People usually fish along the bay of Maputo. Sometimes we go as far as the area of Ilha da Inhaca, and when we do, the production is excellent, both in quantity and quality."

But the initiatives to combat famine at the fisheries training center are not limited to fishing. There is also an effort in the area of raising animals of small-sized species, namely, ducks, rabbits, ewes and guinea pigs; as well as the impetus for raising fish in six tanks set up for that purpose.

At present, this training establishment has 14 ewes, 39 ducks (which supply the dining hall with a daily average of 15 eggs), 12 guinea pigs, ³ rabbits and also ⁴ pigeons. In this connection, Helena Goncalves, an instructor on fishing resources and head of production for the center, noted that there are prospects in the near future for also introducing the raising of hogs and goats.

That official observed: "Most of the ducks that we have available are of the so-called teal variety, which usually do not hatch their eggs. For this reason, and because we do not have an incubator yet, though there are plans for it, we have arranged three ducks for that purpose." She added:

"But the experiment has not been showing great success, and it is for this reason that the eggs are being sent to the dining hall. However, contacts have already been made for us to acquire an incubator, and we think that we shall have it within a few months."

To reinforce its self-sufficiency in food, the center has the support of international agencies, particularly the UN Development Program (UNDP), through the World Food Program (WFP) and also from certain foreign countries, with particular emphasis on the German Democratic Republic.

What Is the Center?

The Fisheries Training Center operates on the basis of a boarding system and, because of its location, it is very little known in the capital and, of course, throughout the country. But anyone who visits it will not fail to be impressed by the activities that are carried out at it, because serious work is being done there.

Created in 1978, its original main goals were the training of boatswains and pilots for the national fishing boats going to the sector's enterprises with fishing fleets. To date, the school has graduated 265 cadres on the basic level, 109 of whom are in the "deck" area (boatswains-pilots of boats), 115 in the "machine" branch (the mechanical part of the boats), 34 are boatswains and engineers for small-sized boats and seven are for construction and repair of fishing equipment.

In addition to the occupational training of cadres, the school is engaged in retraining the fishing workers, and since 1981 over 70 technicians from various fishing production centers who received training courses for several months have attended it.

Prominent among the international organizations which are financing the center's activity through donations is the UN Development Program (UNDP). As we learned on the site, this agency is making major monetary investments, which allow it to purchase modern, sophisticated equipment that the establishment needs for the building of special classrooms and laboratories.

At the present time, the CPF has 10 foreign instructors contracted by the UNDP, through the United Nations Fund for Food (FAO), as well as 14 advisers and an equal number of native instructors, most of whom were also trained at the very center that we are discussing, as was remarked by Eusebio Siquela, director of human resources for the State Secretariat of Fisheries.

Director Siquela commented: "At first, the school was operating with only foreign teachers, and during the past few years we have also received native

cadres who give instruction at the center, and we cannot fail to consider this one of the main victories that we have achieved during the school's 6 years of existence."

Commenting on the number of cadres who have graduated from there, that official said: "In comparison with the age of the center, in fact, the number of students trained is small but, nevertheless, it is important to point out that we attach importance to the quality of the cadres, in view of the fact that our training is associated with the international qualifications for the marine area."

Meanwhile, we learned that, at the present time, the Fisheries Training Center, in cooperation with various fishing enterprises, is studying mechanisms and methods that may ensure the follow-up of the occupational activities carried out by the center's graduates, so as to be able to lend them greater backing and, if necessary, retraining, as well as admission to further training on a level higher than what they have.

What 1984 Was Like

Last year, by way of an experiment, a course in fishing equipment was introduced, including the training of cadres with a capacity for building and repairing nets, among other fishing implements. Seven technicians were graduated, and have been assigned to fish production centers.

Eusebio Siquela remarked: "Last year, we succeeded in enabling all those involved in organizing the school's activity to learn about the center's problems, and this contributed considerably to the incentive for introducing new initiatives for training the students." He then noted that, last year, 43 specialists were graduated.

With regard to the training that has taken place over the past 2 years, another official told us: "Starting in 1983, we also introduced a course for motor boat operators, the purpose of which was to train cadres with the capacity to pilot a certain type of boat and also to take care of its machinery, particularly on small-scale fishing boats; because, owing to their dimensions, they do not warrant the presence of a boatswain (pilot) and a machine operator."

In addition, also during that year, a course in ship carpentry was introduced; but, unlike the one for motor boat operators (in which 34 persons have already been trained), to date the respective course attendees have not yet been graduated, inasmuch as their instruction is still going on.

New Occupational Careers

Information obtained by our reporter from the director of human resources of the State Secretariat of Fisheries reveals that, this year, new occupational training courses will be created at the Fisheries Training Center, as a means of lending greater credibility to the qualifications of those who are graduated

from that educational establishment, and ensuring them a well-defined occupational career. This specialization will consist of the course for fishermen to be introduced for the first time this year, which will be followed thereafter by many other courses in the marine area.

In this respect, the subject of our interview explained:

"Up until last year, the school had two types of courses, namely 'deck' and 'machine.' These courses were intended mainly for youths who had fishing traditions or from production centers in the sector, who had a sixth grade education, with reading skills; and it was not easy to find candidates with such academic training."

He noted: "When we discovered the lack of students with seamanship skills who would meet the required qualifications, it was opted to accept any youth who had sixth grade schooling. Making a brief evaluation since the school's creation in 1978, we found that we had been training seamen the selection of whom was not based on the established principles; and who, consequently, showed little desire to be in the fishing field, and were assigned to other sectors." And he added:

"As a solution to this problem, starting this year there will be a course for fishermen, the academic level for admission to which will be fourth grade schooling. The main objective of this initiative, which will stringently note whether or not the students have fishing traditions or habits, is to enable the youths from various production centers in this sector to increase their academic learning, so as to be able to take part in occupational training courses."

The fisherman's course will last a year, after which the students will come out with qualifications equivalent to a sixth grade education; which will enable them to take special training as seamen-fishermen or seamen-pilots in the areas of "deck" and "machines," respectively. This specialization will last 2 years, and those taking the course will emerge with qualifications equivalent to an eighth grade education.

The individual interviewed by DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE explained: "After the courses for seamen-fishermen or seamen-pilots have concluded, the students will have 6 months of practice, at the end of which they will be able to perform duties in enterprises of the fishing sector in accordance with the respective training, over a period of a year."

Meanwhile, at the proposal of the enterprise to which they are assigned, and based upon their aptitude, the graduates of the seaman-fisherman or seaman-pilot training courses may return to school and participate in the courses for boatswain-fisherman "C" in the first instance, and pilot "C" in the latter; at the conclusion of which they will have qualifications on the ninth grade level.

According to explanations given to our reporter by Eusebio Siquela, after they have been qualified in the aforementioned specialties and degrees, the students will take further training that will give them the "B" and "A" standing, whereon they will acquire reading skills equivalent to those of the 10th and 11th grades, respectively.

That official remarked: "At the present time, we have the capacity to train cadres up to the grade of boatswain-fisherman 'C', and pilot on the same level. However, it is important to point out that we lack only the human conditions, because we already have the material ones." He stressed that the aforementioned training sequences would be applied consecutively.

It should be emphasized that, in the fisherman's course (which is the beginning one for the new occupational careers), as well as in all the other types of training, general secondary school subjects will be taught, as well as the notions of seamanship, trades associated with fishing equipment and engines, seamanship practice and training on the boats.

Approval of the Careers

Eusebio Siquela remarked, on the other hand, that the new occupational careers would have to be subjected to analysis for their subsequent approval. This analysis will involve the State Secretariat of Fisheries and the Ministries of Ports, Railroads and Merchant Marine, and Education and Culture.

With regard to the first ministry, its involvement is due to the occupational careers per se which, as we were told, must be made compatible with the previous ones defined by the maritime legislation in effect in the country; while the MEC [Ministry of Education and Culture] will study the matter associated with equivalencies in reading skills.

When asked to make a statement concerning the relations between the new occupational careers to be introduced and those on the international level, Eusebio Siquela said that they are not far removed from one another, noting that, on the other hand, the Matola center is aimed exclusively at training boatswains and pilots for boats; because insofar as naval officers are concerned, the task is incumbent on the Nautical School.

Center Will Have a Meteorological Station

During the next few months, the Fisheries Training Center located in Matola will be provided with a meteorological station having a capacity to engage in activities associated with meteorology on the national level, if the problems involving the lack of methyl lumber and elastic metal netting which have been experienced during the past 2 years are solved.

The equipment has already been on the site for 2 years. The only obstacle to its installation is the lack of methyl lumber and also the elastic metal netting for building the "casota" (shelter) where they will be installed.

Omeca Sande, acting chief of the "deck" section, in talking to DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, said that, in contacts made with the Meteorological Services of

Mozambique, that institution had provided the training establishment with the list of equipment necessary for installing the meteorological station, also making itself available to supervise all the activities related to its financing.

He remarked: "We already have the barometer for low and high temperatures, a hygrometer for measuring humidity and weather vanes for measuring the velocity and intensity of winds; and we also have the anemometer which performs the same functions as the weather vanes, among other modern, sophisticated equipment. But the only obstacle to its installation is the lack of methyl lumber which has a minimal percentage of humidity absorption, for the construction of the shelter where their installation will take place."

He added: "We have already sent requisitions to MADEMO [Mozambique Lumber Enterprise], but the responses are always negative, and it is impossible for us to arrange for alternatives, because, owing to the nature of the equipment which cannot be set up anywhere, we must strictly follow the recommendations from the specialists in the field, in order to ensure the credibility of the information to be supplied by the station."

The failure to set up the aforementioned station has interfered with the training of the students because, as our interviewee noted, in the marine area meteorology is critical. However, at the present time the entities in charge of the center are showing an interest in installing it, as have international agencies which are backing its operations, in particular to meet the requirements for the new occupational careers to be introduced.

According to the comments made by Omeca Sande, importing, based on the funds granted by international agencies, appears to be the only solution for the present dilemma in which the construction of the meteorological station finds itself. The subject of our interview commented: "Consideration is now being given to ordering from abroad the elastic metal netting and the methyl lumber, and some action has been taken in that direction; which offers us some rather promising prospects of finding the problem solved during the next few months."

Citing the importance of the meteorological station to the school's activity, Omeca Sande said that it would serve to train the students, so that they would become familiar with the most important meteorological situations; because, as future pilots of boats, this subject is extremely important and perhaps even critical for them. In addition to this, the station could benefit the country as a whole, by collecting and providing the meteorological information recorded in it.

Concurrently with the installation of the aforementioned station, there is under way the construction of a special room for teaching navigation. Some of the equipment for this purpose is already on the site, and technicians from the TELESCAN enterprise have been contacted for its installation. Meanwhile, it is anticipated that the action will be carried out soon.

2909

CSO: 3442/188

4 April 1985

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

NAMPULA BISHOP DENOUNCES REGIME--The bishop of Nampula sent Mozambican president Samora Machel a letter in which he disclosed concrete instances of human rights violations, according to a report released on Monday, on the Cape of Good Hope program, by church sources in Lisbon. Dom Manuel Vieira Pinto provided details on the action taken by members of the Mozambican Army against civilian populations, requesting Samora Machel's forceful intervention. The document reflects the concern of the Mozambican church regarding the war situation being experienced in that country, which has received several denunciations during recent months. In December, the bishop of Nampula released a document entitled "Silence the Arms," in which he claimed: "The times in which we are living are unquestionably times of hatred, vengeance, violence and death; times of disdain for life and for humans; times of cruelty and murder; times marked by anxiety and fear." [Text] [Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 13 Feb 85 p 11] 2909

GDR DONATIONS--According to DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, a few days ago a ship carrying a large donation from the Solidarity Committee of the German Democratic Republic to our country docked in the port of Beira. Included among the items donated are various types of clothing, blankets and canned food. Quoting the GDR's consul-general in Beira, Paul Stenzel, DM said that part of the donation is intended to back the agricultural activity in the district of Sussundenga, Manica, and another portion is assigned to CARBOMOC [Mozambique National Coal Company], in Tete. According to the same source, a shipment of medicines to be sent to the Central Hospital in Beira recently arrived in that city by air. The donation's worth is estimated at 2,000 contos. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Jan 85 p 1] 2909

CSO: 3442/175

4 April 1985

NIGERIA

21,000 ABUJA RESIDENTS TO BE RESETTLED ELSEWHERE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Feb 85 pp 1, 13

[Text]

ABOUT 21,000 people resident in more than five villages within the phase one development area of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja would be resettled elsewhere to give room for development.

This was made known by the Minister of the territory, Major-General Mamman Vatsa while laying the foundation stone of Usafa settlement scheme for villages to be displaced by the Usuma Dam Project.

The minister said an area of about 875 hectares had been surveyed and a design for the settlement area would soon be made ready.

He said villages to be affected in the area would include Garki, Maitama Sabo, Maitama Tsoho, Kukwaba and Jabi to be resettled at new Kubwa town.

General Vatsa assured that each of the villages would as best as possible be allowed to retain their identity and community leaders.

He said those that opted to remain within the capital territory when the territory was carved out would be resettled compulsorily if their present land was required for development.

He said schools and other necessary facilities would be provided within walking distance of every resettlement area and warned that parents that failed to send their children to school would be penalised.

General Vatsa said three villages would be resettled in the area to be flooded by the Usuma Dam when construction work in the resettlement area is completed.

The villages — Jigo, Payi and Kwabara — with a population of

1,200 people would occupy an area approximately 120 hectares, he said.

He told the villagers that new farmlands have been cleared for them and would be allocated before the rains begin.

He warned them not to cultivate their present farmlands as the area would eventually be flooded adding that no compensation would be paid to any farmer that failed to heed the advice.

The minister said he was aware that some of the people displaced have not been compensated and assured that this would be done immediately funds were available.

CS0: 3400/783

NIGERIA

BUHARI: NO ECONOMY CAN SURVIVE ON FRAUD

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Feb 85 p 4

[Article by Ibrahim Salihu]

[Text]

HEAD of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari, has said no business venture, industry or economy could lay claim to genuine growth if its survival and profitability depended precariously on fraud and unequal relationship.

He said genuine and self sustained growth and development could only occur in an environment which rewards honesty and hardwork and not laziness or profiteering.

He said the economic ills of our society "and indeed all societies stem from a sad lack of appreciation and application of moral principles in economic endeavours whether at the level of a company or that of a nation."

These were contained in a goodwill message he sent to the opening ceremony of the first international conference on the "Frontiers and mechanics of Islamic economic system" which took off in Sokoto yesterday.

The message was read on his

behalf by the Governor of Sokoto State, Brigadier Garba Duba

General Buhari said greed, avarice, fraud, smuggling, tax evasion, outright theft and other forms of economic sabotage had often been criminally condoned as profitability and commercial or industrial growth.

He said the dream of a new economic order would always remain unfulfilled until the developed nations began to have a long-term view of their relationship with developing nations, while the developing ones placed greater emphasis on co-operation and trade among themselves.

In a key note address, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sokoto, Professor Mahdi Adamu, said the university would start offering bachelor of science degree in Islamic economics from next session.

He said this would be part of their contribution to the national search for a disciplined society.

CSO: 3400/783

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

POLITICAL BUREAU MEMBER TALKS AT AMILCAR CABRAL CONFERENCE

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 26 Jan 85 pp 4, 5

[Interview with Alda Espirito Santo in Bissau, December 1984]

[Text] In an interview granted to NO PINTCHA during the second week of December at the Conference on Amilcar Cabral in Bissau, Comrade Alda Espirito Santo declared: "As part of the hospitality of a small country, the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe (RDSTP) will receive the beloved guests with dignity."

This realistic, humble declaration from that member of the Politburo of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe (MLSTP), and president of the National People's Assembly, was referring to the preparations currently under way in her country (selected to be host) for the forthcoming Summit of "Five" postponed from December 1984 to February 1985.

At the conference which the PAIGC held in Bissau from 3 to 7 January on the personality of its number one member, Amilcar Cabral, the one who closely followed his "birth" as a politician (as a student in Portugal) represented the MLSTP Central Committee.

It was with this excuse that we asked her to describe the personal qualities of Comrade Amilcar Cabral. Alda Espirito Santo, going back in time, remarked:

"Talking about Amilcar Cabral is talking about an extraordinary person from a country which has the honor of having him as a fellow citizen, and from all the African countries as a whole.

"About 1946-47, I was with a group of relatives holding a kind of picnic at Monsanto Park in Lisbon. I had just recently finished high school. At the end of the afternoon, we saw a young African man pass by, a very nice young man who, upon seeing an African family, approached us. It was Amilcar Cabral."

Alda Espirito Santo stressed: "An exchange of relations was immediately established between us, which gave rise to an informal familiarity. Remarkably, that familiarity was started by a fellow countryman of ours from Sao Tome, who had begun his professional career in Guinea-Bissau. He was Luis Espirito Santo Graca, who died here in Catio."

The Sao Tome leader commented on the familiarity among several individuals who began writing about Africa. Amilcar Cabral was one of them. They met for the first time at the home of some relatives of Luis Espirito Santo Graca, located at 111 r/c Carlos Mardel Street, where our late lamented leader also appeared to recite some of his poems.

Tribute to Amilcar Cabral

"We can claim that those meetings were the forerunners of the Centers of African Studies which in 1948 began spreading the seed of what was to be the MAC (Anti-Colonial Movement), the FRAIN (Revolutionary Front for National Independence) and the CONCP (Conference of Nationalist Organizations of the Portuguese Colonies); the roots for the present summits that we have held," emphasized Alda Espirito Santo, who added:

"This was how the fraternal familiarity began with Amilcar Cabral, a young man with a radiant simplicity, whose smile was one of confidence. We African students of those times considered as infectious the way in which Amilcar Cabral tried to call the attention of all the Africans, whether students or not, to the realities of their countries."

When asked to describe her message at the conference and the topic which she discussed, Alda Espirito Santo explained:

"I wanted to say that we have not brought any message. We have come provided with a report in tribute to Amilcar Cabral."

The subject of our interview continued her explanation remarking: "It was a 'simple' message that the MLSTP Central Committee, on behalf of its members, its leaders, the people of Sao Tome and Principe and President Pinto da Costa has brought to your presence, for our participation in this symposium."

Miracles Do Not Happen

Then we asked her to provide for us in a general way a depiction of the present state of the economy and of politics in Sao Tome and Principe. The Sao Tome leader again demonstrated her realism and humility:

"Speaking about the economic and political situation in our country means giving a reminder of a country that is in the ninth year of its independence, that has experienced 504 years of colonialism and that has an economic underdevelopment to cope with as well as an economic crisis on a worldwide scale, which obviously falls most particularly and acutely upon the poor and underdeveloped countries.

"It is from this perspective that we, as members of our country, as leaders, and as people from Sao Tome and Principe, are working amid enormous difficulties resulting from the world economic crisis and the fluctuation of export prices.

"We have problems stemming from a process of liberation struggle; but we also have prospects of solving, over the short and medium terms, our country's problems in the economic, social and political areas, in terms of mobilization of the masses, so that they will acquire an awareness of what national reconstruction is."

In the words of that member of the MLSTP Politburo: "After the national liberation struggle, there was a movement of euphoria and liberty; but later we had to realize that miracles do not happen unless there is an effort, and if we note that there is an entire perspective from which all the elements existing on the national level must be engaged in the new process.

"Hence, we are a country which inherited an unbalanced economy, dependent upon export products, without infrastructures; an exploited country which must start an entire new principle of life, with a shortage of cadres, with disease problems and a series of issues confronting us at the present time which we must cope with, counting, at every step, on the support from international cooperation," she emphasized, adding:

"Every country must have an awareness of its problems. So, we are aware, and we accept the challenge, which we shall attempt to resolve insofar as possible."

The Role of Culture

The economic and social problems constitute a major priority, because they have an extremely important role to play in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. However, the enhancement of cultural values is not a task that has been neglected. When asked about the symposium held in her country, and about the image of Comrade Francisco Tenreiro and about other initiatives that have been scheduled, Alda Espirito Santo, who is also a poet, declared:

"We realize that we have not yet taken the necessary steps to have the enhancement of cultural values achieve its true progress.

"There was a preliminary discussion of the work done by Francisco Tenreiro. And at that symposium prospects were offered for the holding of a larger-sized colloquium at which Francisco Tenreiro's comrades could be present."

With regard to the cultural activity in Sao Tome and Principe, the Sao Tome leader added:

"As I have already said, culture has an important role to play, although we have not yet progressed to the dimensions that we desire. But our culture is one of a people who obviously have something to develop. It is those people who mark out the decisive stages, although the mobilization has not yet reached the desired level."

The Sao Tome poetess continued: "Well, there is the popular culture. It is a part of the people, and it has its manifestation in their songs, through which they convey very clear messages, and these are highly publicized in our country."

2909

CSO: 3442/183

SENEGAL

TACTICAL RESPONSE TO ANTI-ISLAMIC MOVES

Dakar ETUDES ISLAMIQUE in French Dec 84 pp 3-4

[Editorial by Momar Kane: "Anti-Islamic Forces: Tactical Withdrawal"]

[Text] The man living in the latter part of the 20th Century is, by force of circumstances, a citizen of the world; he is, in spite of himself, thrown into a power play which transcends borders; at the same time, he is thus out of his own element, caught up in the turmoil of the present with all its myriad details; the result is the spectacle of these men who generously, and alas very often in good faith, devote their minds and energies to the defence of futile causes. A lot of Muslims run this risk today.

Worldwide Cases

It's as though some one somewhere has decided that outside of the great historical differences: Marxism versus liberalism, poor nations versus rich nations, blacks versus whites and a thousand and one expressions and their thousand and one gradations, nothing else exists, nothing else is worthy of interest. It seems that, in order to maintain intact the foundations of a finite world with its established civilizational objectives and its exclusively materialistic problems, one needs an alternate activity, albeit on the surface, but one that is feverish enough to occupy men's minds. So we see the presidential race in the U.S.A., the meeting between Reagan and Gromyko, Ceausescu at Bonn, Mitterrand in Corsica and Great Britain, bribery in the Federal Republic of Germany, etc.... Nothing in actual fact that can offer to the international community any hope of release from the cycle of crises in which it is submerged.

On the other hand, any element of the present scene, liable to focalize the hope of change must be given small importance. Thus Islam which could not be tamed by the threats and force of the first phase, is today the object of a thousand "attentions".

1. The Islamic tidal wave which it was said, was threatening the free world, and against which the most caustic pens and the most persuasive speakers were mobilized, now seems suddenly to have subsided.

2. The Islamic revolution is not longer that evil monster, which must at all costs be struck down. Moreover it is only spoken of casually and in evasive commentaries which commiserate with its "difficulties" and is "encroachments".
3. The Irak-Iran war, which just a short time ago served as a pretext for a general movement of the great powers' fleets into the Indian Ocean and the Straits of Ormuz and for the re-arming of those Arab kingdoms aligned with Uncle Sam, is now called "forgotten".
4. Egypt, to whose bed-side all the greats of this world (with the exception of the USSR) had flocked in order to save her from the "fundamental terror" and from "Sadat's assassins", seems now less tense, and has just issued a verdict of appeasement with regard to the Assiout rioters. Better still she has opened her parliament's doors to the "fundamentalists".
5. Bourguiba's "modernist" Tunisia, where fasting was so often criticized and the whole form of worship revised in the name of "development", has also been received better. The pro-Islamic movement is no longer hounded; its leaders have just been freed, and nothing really stands in the way, apparently of its being recognized as a political party.
6. The Sudan and Algeria are no less interesting from this point of view. The first persists in islamizing its institutions, the second has reached the point where it winks its eye at these "Islamistes" [islamic fundamentalists].

In short, we are confronted with a strange political consensus with regard to Islam for a world which is habitually divided. Time will tell whether the billion Muslims who are suffocating in this world, but who live there because they hope and who hope because they are more and more convinced of the saving grace of Islam, will fall into the snare of this general acceptance of the situation.

The Case Of Senegal

It is indeed a privileged territory for the most sordid manoeuvres against Islam. They are working strenuously here to contain what is deliberately called the "fundamentalist current". This current is nothing more than a re-centering of the movement around Muhammad (SAS), irreversibly initiated in our country and which they are trying to break up by this clumsy attempt at characterization.

The fact is that this insistence on re-centering, for which the Islamic "avant-garde" has been fighting for several years in Senegal, makes people still more afraid since it has cristallized within the ranks of the western-educated Senegalese intelligentsia. An example: during the celebration of the Muslim New Year (Tamkharit), in a conference organized by CERID on the theme: "Muslim Unity and the Meccan Years

of Muhammad (SAS)'s apostolate", there was a crowd of Tidjanis, Mourides, Gadiris, Layenes and those not belonging to any religious brotherhoods [Tariqat], all of them intellectuals, most of them having both western and islamic education. These men had dared to organize themselves to declare aloud, supported by verses of the Koran and hadiths, that Islam is exclusively the religion of uniqueness and unity, and that division, from wherever it may come, and of whatever kind, is foreign to Islam and that Muhammad (SAS) remains the ideal and universal model for the islamic Oumma in its entirety.

It is such language that the laity: the free-masons, the atheists, the hypocrites and the church are dead-set against, conscious as they are that their power depends entirely on the division of the Muslems. So they use all means to achieve this division.

1. First of all it is the attempt to separate the Senegalese Moslems from the Oumma by flattering the race's abject feelings with extreme demagoguery.

One should read "Black Islam (?)", an article signed Joseph Roger de Benoist appearing in the columns of AFRIQUE NOUVELLE to be convinced of this. The article has an undeniably downward coherence with its countertruths and its blatant absurdities, but what is more, it stinks of a bloodless Church, emptied of the spirit of Christ since the Council of Nicaea, and perhaps long before that, and which needs to slander others in order to justify its own failures.

In this task, the church is far more moderate than the free-masons. It is known that following the "catholic fundamentalists" Senghor and the coming of the lay and democratic Moslems, Senegal is living through an era of intellectual eruptions. Ideas ranging from the sublime to the ridiculous occupy the coteries and invade the amphitheaters. One of these ideas, for a long time kept on the fringe of the official academic life, has become a veritable cult today. It is the idea of a negro-african religion. The local free-masons (they really deserve their name) have already fabricated one of these in its entirety: "bangolism"; and every day this new product of a machiavelian conscience is the object of keen publicity in the state media.

2. It is also the intention to encourage the most sectarian aspects of the brotherhoods, to pit them one against the other, and to weaken them at the time when puppet groups are formed to render the "circumstances" favorable for the coming of the pope to Senegal.

3. It is, finally, the pitiful attempts of those who hold the petrodollars, who are seeking out hypocrites and mercenaries in our country in order to buy them as a counter influence to the Islamic Revolution amongst the Muslem masses. An example of these bought mercenaries, who styles himself "Serigne", has been for some time very vocal over the air waves of Radio Senegal.

All these actions, Inchah Allah [God Willing], doomed to failure, give us the measure of the panic which reigns in the anti-Islamic camp. It is this panic and the frenzy which it engenders here and in the world, which will finally convince the mis-led, or liable to be mis-led, muslims that "lu yenggu, lako yenggeul kako epp Doole" (effects are less reliable than their cause). We can affirm with Garaudy that Islam undoubtedly has a place in our future.

12687

CSO: 3419/236

SOUTH AFRICA

U.S. TELEVISION PROGRAM ON SOUTH AFRICA, REACTION DISCUSSED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 23 Jan 85 p 14

[Editorial: "Striking Blows"]

[Text] Most South Africans have grown so accustomed to the glaring bias against South Africa shown in foreign news reports that they scarcely get annoyed any more. However, it would be wrong to believe that such reports are not seriously to their country's disadvantage, because they are believed abroad even by numerous influential people who do not want to go to the trouble of finding out the true facts.

In America, however, there is now a highly interesting dispute developing in journalistic circles in connection with the recent CBS television program in which an attempt was made to actually show "the other side" of the South African situation.

The broadcast unleashed sacrosanct indignation from those journalists still bent on presenting their readers, listeners and viewers with only the ugly face of South Africa. Things got so bad that Morley Safer, the television journalist who put together the CBS broadcast, has now bluntly told his critics off, and landed a few clean striking blows.

In a letter to the NEW YORK TIMES, Safer writes that one gets the impression that there are those who might find it discouraging that changes are indeed taking place in a country like South Africa. Such changes do not fit in "the fantasy of a Gotterdammerung hoped for fervently by a number of people."

In his television program, an attempt was made to place South Africa against the background of the entire African continent, which "is certainly not an unreasonable or unfair approach." It is, Safer writes, naturally not an approach that meets with the approval of the ideologues who want to misuse South Africa for political ends in the United States.

Safer dispenses many more truths in this manner, a manner that will certainly not make him popular among the many journalists who have conditioned themselves to such an extent that they simply can no longer think and report objectively about South Africa. But if this were to push only a handful towards greater introspection, then it would be a gain.

In America, Safer has always enjoyed high esteem as a journalist. One can only hope that at least part of the general public in that country can be moved by his statements to reexamine their image of South Africa.

12271

CSO: 3401/93

SOUTH AFRICA

AMERICAN ATTITUDES TERMED 'ISOLATIONIST', 'MORALISTIC'

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 23 Jan 85 p 14

[Article by Dawie: "This is How South Africa Could Become a Second Vietnam for the United States"]

[Text] In the United States there are presently two conflicting attitudes concerning South Africa, but both contain elements of two fundamental American ways of thinking.

On the one hand, there is isolationism, the idea that the United States should not get involved in the problems and disputes of other countries. This is what initially kept the country out of the two world wars and after the First World War kept it out of the League of Nations.

After the Second World War, it was forced virtually in spite of itself to play an ever greater international role, but the basic isolationist instinct has not disappeared entirely. It still asserts itself sometimes quite strongly, such as when Americans become impatient about what they see as the contrariness of West European countries.

On the other hand, there is the equally deeply rooted moralistic tendency, which motivates many Americans to subject their country's relations with other countries to moral considerations.

Sometimes the moralistic approach has strengthened the isolationist instinct. Aversion to what was viewed as the depravity of Europe, in political as well as other areas, contributed to the earlier American refusal to get involved in Europe. But sometimes morality has entered into conflict with isolationism and pushed the United States into courses of action which the country would never have taken had it remained faithful to its isolationist heritage.

Disinvestment

The present American government policy of "constructive engagement" towards South Africa is on the one hand in keeping with the isolationist way of thinking to the extent that the government refuses to actively intervene in this country. On the other hand, the concept of "constructive" includes a concession to moralistic considerations. The understanding is that the government is not doing nothing at all, but rather helping to bring something about.

In opposition to this policy, there is what can be called the Kennedy approach, with its insistence on, among other things, disinvestment. The American government should show its deep aversion to South African policy by banning American investment in South Africa.

This is obviously an appeal to what is held up as moral considerations, while at the same time this policy is supported by isolationism, by the idea that the United States itself should not intervene directly in South Africa, but should push the country towards change through outside pressure.

Tensions

This can perhaps be termed a policy of "destructive disengagement." But it is highly doubtful that the United States could remain uninvolved as a result of such a policy. Rather on the contrary. This would result almost inevitably in increasingly greater American involvement in South Africa. In fact, it would be no exaggeration to say that South Africa could in this way become something like a second Vietnam for the United States.

The far-reaching consequences of disinvestment and other punitive measures could generate sharp tensions in South Africa. It is not inconceivable that it could lead to a struggle between black and white.

The United States would not be able to stay out of this. It would not be able to because of the danger that the Soviet Union could intervene. But even more so, it could not stay out because blacks in the United States, whose votes have become important, especially for the Democratic Party, would not tolerate it.

Even if it were not to come to such a conflict in South Africa, measures such as these could bring about a deterioration in the country's economy, through which blacks would suffer most of all, regardless of how many people argue the opposite. The American government again would not be permitted to look on and would be forced to play an increasingly active role in South Africa.

Division

The Americans were finally able to pull out of Vietnam and leave that country to its fate because there were too few people in the United States who could stand up for Vietnam. But if things go wrong for blacks in South Africa, as would be the inevitable consequence of disinvestment and other punitive measures, black voters in the United States would force the government to intervene in South Africa to an ever greater extent.

Just as the United States cannot get rid of Israel because American Jews will not allow it, in the same way the United States would not be able to get rid of South Africa because blacks, who have more votes than Jews, will not tolerate it. In the long run, South Africa could become an important--and sharply divisive--factor in American politics, much as Vietnam impaired American politics and even the life of the people in the 1960s.

SOUTH AFRICA

HENDRICKSE ON ESHOWE CONGRESS, AFRIKANER THINKING

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 4 Jan 85 p 13

[Interview with the Rev Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labor Party and minister without portfolio in the Central Cabinet by Peter Sidego; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Have you yet regretted the historic Eshowe decision to participate in the new South African constitutional restructuring?

[Answer] No. But rather, the fact that many people misunderstand Eshowe and others purposely have misinterpreted it. I have no doubt that we made the right decision at the right time.

[Question] Has your view of the Afrikaner changed since Eshowe and especially after the constitution change has been effected?

[Answer] I am glad to observe that a dramatic turn-around has taken place in Afrikaner thinking, conception and disposition. I not only experience this as a cabinet member but I perceive a change in thinking in general.

Honest

To me a change in disposition is the most important foundation for change in South Africa. Remember, of all people it is the Afrikaner who has leaned over most to accommodate us.

[Question] Do you believe that the whites are honest in their intention towards the Coloreds and with the reform process?

[Answer] What has struck me is that the Afrikaners in general are so honest and direct. Even with the right-wing radicals you know where you stand -- they will frankly state what they think. Even if the change and movement has been caused by pressure and fear, as has often been said, it is always honest.

[Question] How do you see the way the press has interpreted your participation in the new constitutional restructuring?

[Answer] The English-speaking press has seen our participation as a sell-out of those who have been wronged and as a denial of the rights of the blacks, without taking into account our circumstances and realities, as well as the ultimate goal.

Difficulty

One of the most difficult things for me to understand is why they do not want to accept us rationally. However, there are a few exceptions among the English-speaking newspapers.

[Question] How do they see the everyday occurrences in the new constitutional politics in which you and your party are involved and how do they present it?

[Answer] We still have difficulty with certain reporters, but no longer with the newspapers as such. Those reporters are not willing to accept us in good faith. What I object to is that they purposely want to see white advisers behind us.

[Question] The country is experiencing an economical recession. How will this affect your plans to promote societal equality?

[Answer] With the money available, we will move continually closer to the goal. In any case, we will follow a system where we favor the whites and in turn, the Coloreds, but in such a way that the gap in pensions will be shortened every time. In this way we hope in five years to eliminate the arrears in an evolutionary manner.

[Question] Do you see a permanent role for the United Democratic Front in South Africa?

[Answer] The United Democratic Front is a loose, reactionary front and has no real representation. They mention the names of a number of labor unions and Dr Allan Boesak goes abroad and says that he represents more than a million workers.

Strategy

The truth is that in those same unions there are thousands of members of the Labor Party. The UDF is too loose a front to really have a permanent influence on the establishment of South Africa.

[Question] Do you mean that the strategy of the Labor Party to participate in the restructuring will bring you in conflict with the ANC and has caused a permanent break with anti-organizations?

[Answer] I keep thinking that this was the right decision at the right moment. The ANC had at one time supported our strategy of participation with the old VKR [Congress of Representatives for the Coloreds]. Certain groups in South Africa had received the order of the ANC to participate with the new constitution until shortly before the Eshove decision.

Minister

The ANC has a contribution to make, but it will have to accept a new approach. The Argus had praised us at the time for the decision not to serve in the cabinets council. It had recommended that we sit down to talk where this made sense. Now we are doing that.

[Question] You are a minister, and so are Bishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Allan Boesak. Will the connecting Christian tie ever lead to your and their finding each other?

[Answer] Difficult. Very difficult. But for me hope is of the utmost importance. Hope for humans, for the future and for the hereafter. The Christian belief is grounded in hope. When Dr Boesak and Bishop Tutu emphasize the "hopelessness" of the South African situation, I question their Christianity. Christian responsibility is one of reconciliation.

[Question] Before, you referred to certain aspects of the immigration law with which you are dissatisfied.

Contribution

[Answer] Yes, I mean the injustice that when a Colored, because of circumstances, emigrates to another country he will later be regarded as a foreigner from another country if he wants to remigrate. He is not regarded as someone who is coming home.

We will have to see that immigrants that we get here can make a contribution, instead of parasites wanting to live off the situation.

The Labor Party will look into possible plans for offering coalminers in Britain employment opportunities here. We will have to see if they really can make a contribution and whether it is only because they are white.

[Question] These days there are broad conjectures about the release of Nelson Mandela. Do you know about this officially and if he is released, what role could he play?

[Answer] I don't know about any plans for his release. My advice to the government is to free him. I foresee many problems for his supporters if he is a free man. As long as Mandela is under arrest, he will be idolized. But if he is freed, this will certainly change.

Take for instance the release of SWAPO's Toivo Ja Toivo. This was characterized by almost hysterical media coverage. Nowadays, one seldom hears about him.

[Question] Do you believe that the foreign pressure on the country will decrease or do you think that the new constitutional restructuring has given it a new momentum?

[Answer] I believe that pressure from abroad has increased since the new constitution has gone in effect. But this is done purposely. Members of the South African Council of Churches for a long time have gone from church to church in America, and pressure groups in Europe have also actively organized against South Africa.

I ask myself what Bishop Tutu is seeking in America, where he encourages opposition against South Africa, while his responsibility is to seek reconciliation at home.

Climate

I mean that the foreign pressure will not remain for much longer now before an opposite climate will take hold.

Apartheid for many people has now been inscribed in the constitution for the first time, but it had always been there. The choice for us was between preservation of the status quo and participation in a process of change.

[Question] What is your opinion about disinvestment? Could this make a contribution?

[Answer] It is contradictory to say disinvestment will ultimately bring peace. People who now advocate divestiture in the present climate of movement are not interested in solutions. We realize that the strategy of divestiture is being followed to encourage a revolution.

[Question] Do you think there is enough understanding of the situation in South Africa abroad?

[Answer] Our objection is that organizations abroad don't want to listen to us. A good example occurred recently when I was on a private visit to Australia. My visa had been issued on the condition that I not allow interviews with the press. But Dr Boesak and Bishop Tutu are allowed to visit freely.

The same applies to a debate to which Dr Boesak and I have been invited by the University of Oxford. I hear that Dr Boesak will speak to a public meeting of university students a day before the debate. How can such favoritism be allowed?

Sincere

[Question] Do you think that foreign and domestic pressure is spontaneous and sincerely meant?

[Answer] There is a group which is absolutely honest in its thinking and willing to seek solutions. They are South Africans.

But the largest group is under the influence of the South African Communist Party. At certain universities, in political science, there is an emphasis on communism, which spreads from there to the high schools in a long term process to destabilize South Africa.

A purposeful attempt is made, especially in black areas, to create a dissatisfied black worker class. First, the strategy was to create a middle class, because the idea was that a revolution comes out of the leadership of the middle class, but that notion has changed. That is why violence is now conducted especially against black business people.

12855

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SOUTH AFRICA

IMAM ON VISIT TO IRAN, LESSONS OF REVOLUTION FOR NATION'S MUSLIMS

Cape Town MUSLEM NEWS in English 8 Feb 85 p 7

[Article by Hoosein Ismail]

[Excerpts]

One of the guests invited to Iran for the anniversary of the Islamic Revolution was Imam Afzal Nagdee of the Carltonville Masjid in Transvaal. In this interview with our correspondent, HOOSEIN ISMAIL, Imam Nagdee discusses his visit and the lessons the Islamic Revolution holds for the Muslims of South Africa.

Q: Now that you have seen the change the Revolution brought about in Iran, what would you feel about 'importing' the Revolution to this country where we, as Muslims, are a minority?

A: The question is not about importing the Revolution. The question is becoming better Muslims like they have become. I firmly believe that we have to learn from the Iranians how to implement what we would call Islam in its entirety, in every walk of life. Here and there we find that there are changes coming about. But most of the changes that we see are just like window-dressing. It may change the outer appearance of many of our brothers and sisters but we find that it doesn't change the heart or the real condition of the person. It doesn't make him more aware of Islam. Islam has become a sort of a ritual here.

What I think we should understand from the Revolution is that Islam is not just a personal affair; Islam is a universal affair and we should live our lives in that fashion in our country.

'Ulema in Iran were prepared to give their lives'

In Iran the leadership played a very important role in the Revolution. The Ulema were in the forefront, prepared to give their lives for the sake of Islam. Many of them died in prison in the most brutal way. I feel that we in this country should encourage our Ulema to take the same stance. Standing on the Mimbar and so on does not help. They should take the lead by being among the masses and those that are striving for Islamic change. I think it is only when the Ulema give their time and lives would the Muslims here have a proper leadership to rule them.

'Leadership based on sacrifice'

Q: You say there is a lack of leadership in this country. In view of this, how do feel the Muslims can be educated to accept Islam as a total way of life?

A: Islamic leadership is based on self—sacrifice for the sake of Allah. In this country we find that in most of the masajid when the Imam speaks of Salaah, fasting and other rituals there is a good Imam. The minute you start speaking about human rights, oppression and other factors that are causing hardship then you are branded as someone not fit to be an Imam.

The mutawallis put pressure on you and because of their high status in society they control the masajid and therefore the Imams. They want to project their type of Islam. We should not fight the ulema directly. We should get rid of these chaps who are controlling the masajid, because they have no business there.

To the ulema we say, don't hesitate to speak on something relevant for fear of losing your jobs. Your mission should be to change society and you should be prepared to suffer hardships for the sake of the Ummah. This is the lesson we should learn from the ulema of Iran.

CSO: 3400/761

SOUTH AFRICA

FAK'S REJECTION OF AV SEEN AS CAUSING SPLIT AMONG AFRIKANERS

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 24 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by Dave Beattie]

[Text]

THIS week's rejection of the rightwing Afrikanervolkswag (AV) by the Federasie van Afrikaner Kultuurvereenigings (FAK) has completed the split of the Afrikaner establishment and will forge an almost total realignment of Afrikaner society.

Mr Schalk Pienaar, who came within a whisker of winning the Primrose by-election for the Conservative Party (CP), told the Sunday Express this week that Afrikaner academics were wrong if they thought the FAK's rejection of the AV would cause a split in cultural ranks only.

Mr Pienaar, who was once an executive member of the Ruiterwag, the influential junior Afrikaner Broederbond, said the split would go much further.

It would force bitter confrontation at almost every level.

Organisations and people relatively untouched by the split until now would eventually have to choose a home in the reformist or conservative camps.

Mr Pienaar predicted that a new political alignment of conservative Afrikaans and English-speaking whites would challenge an alliance of reformist Afrikaners and coloureds.

All FAK affiliates were exclusively for Afrikaners, but the AV welcomed English speakers who identified with the CP's policies, he said.

Overlap

Until now there had been an overlap of conservatives and reformists in the FAK, according to Mr Pienaar.

For example, the leader of Dames Aktueel, an FAK affiliate, was Mrs Mossie van den Berg, wife of Dominee van den Berg, an executive member of the AV.

Conservative members of organisations such as Dames Aktueel, Jong Dames Dinamiek, the Afrikaner Studente Bond and others were biding their time under the FAK, which Mr Pienaar described as completely dominated by the National Party.

Now much of the conservative faction of these organisations would breakaway from the FAK, and rightwingers would counter nearly every FAK affiliate organisation with one of their own, he said.

Some conservatives, however, would stay behind in FAK organisations to keep them "relatively impotent", he said.

This was natural to expect because conservatives feared NP intimidation and manipulation.

Saying that the Broederbond was trying to control Afrikanerdom, Mr Pienaar noted the conservatives were wary of the 'bandjies vir boeties' ploy by the Broederbond and other NP 'puppets', and had already started work on a secret society of their own.

Counterpart

The AV was the conservative counterpart of the FAK, and the Voortrekkers and South African Board for Racial Affairs (Sabra), both headed by AV leader Professor Carel Boshoff, were rightwing equivalents of organisations such as the Rapportryers and junior Rapportryers.

Mr Pienaar said the Oranje Werkers Vereeniging, which supplements the work of Sabra to a certain extent by researching options for an all-white homeland, would certainly move firmly into the rightwing camp.

Prof Boshoff resigned as life member and chief executive member of the FAK this week after the AV's application was turned down.

In a statement, the FAK said it could not accept the AV as an affiliate member because of the activities surrounding the formation of the AV and its obvious political nature.

It was clear that the AV was a rival group, the statement said.

Prof Boshoff denied the AV was a rival group, and criticised the FAK for being unable to unite Afrikaners in a time of crisis.

CSO: 3400/761

SOUTH AFRICA

GROWTH OF VARIOUS COMPANIES DESCRIBED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 19 Jan 85 p 11

[Article: "SASOL Now the Largest Industrial Company"]

[Text] Johannesburg--SASOL [South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation] surpassed Barlow Rand last year as South Africa's largest financial or industrial company, based on market value. However, Anglo American remains the country's largest group, although it has come under heavy pressure from a gold mine in the Gold Fields group.

This information has emerged from the yearly top 50 analysis by the Ed Hern, Rudolph brokerage group of the market capitalization of noted companies on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, as well as of the top companies' yearly return.

SASOL's market capitalization rose last year from 1.9142 billion to 3.15 billion rands, which pushed this chemical giant from third to first place among the 50 largest industrial groups.

Barlows fell from first to third place because its market value dropped from 2.1505 billion to 1.8019 billion rands. SA Brouerye remained in second place with a market value that shrunk from 2.0481 billion to 1.8058 billion rands.

Remgro

Another group that moved ahead remarkably was Dr Anto Rupert's Rembrandt (Remgro). It climbed from eighth to fourth place after its market value grew from 1.2136 billion to 1.566 billion rands.

Amic, Anglo's industrial branch, moved up from seventh to fifth place, in spite of a slight drop in its market capitalization to 1.2534 billion rands, while its sister company, AECI, stayed in sixth place with a value of 1.1909 billion rands.

Nedbank fell from fourth to seventh place because its value decreased from 1.4856 billion to 1.0667 billion rands. Similarly, Premier fell from fifth to eighth place after its value dropped from 1.4297 billion to 1.0484 billion rands.

C. G. Smith held on in ninth place, although its market value dropped from 1.1362 billion to 1.0074 billion rands. Occupying tenth place this year is an outsider, Lonrho. It moved up from 22nd place with a market value that almost doubled, from 485.5 million to 960.9 million rands.

Among the big guns, mines and mining concerns, Anglo is at the very top, with a market value that rose from 4.5433 billion to 5.2436 billion rands. However, Gold Fields' Driefontein gold supermine pushed its market value up by nearly one billion rands to 5.1 billion rands, and Anglo will have to keep what it has in order to stay ahead.

Amgold, Anglo's gold mining company, moved up from fourth to third place, with a market value that rose from 2.9416 billion to 3.6 billion rands.

Vaal Reefs, one of Anglo's two supermines, grew from fifth to fourth place, with a value that rose from 2.5745 billion to 3.172 billion rands. The market value of De Beers dropped from 3.274 billion to 2.9503 billion rands.

Kloof, another Gold Fields gold mine, moved up from tenth to sixth place with a market value of 2.2226 billion rands, against 1.7388 billion rands the previous year.

Gold Fields itself stayed in seventh place, with a market value that strangely enough dropped from 2.1459 billion to 2.1255 billion rands.

Minorco

Minorco stayed in eighth place with a market value that fell slightly to 2.0348 billion rands, while Southvaal, which has an interest in Vaal Reefs, stayed in ninth place with a market value that rose from 1.872 billion to 2.028 billion rands.

Consolidated Gold, the British controlling company of Gold Fields, moved from 13th place to 10th place with a value that rose from 1.6469 billion to 2.0032 billion rands.

As far as the value of trading in mine shares is concerned, De Beers is at the top of the list. Last year a total of 110.8 million rands worth of De Beers shares were bought and sold.

12271

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SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR FARMING RISKS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 4 Feb 85 p 3

[Article: "Agricultural Risks 'Not the Responsibility of the State'"]

[Text] The government will always be willing to provide monetary aid to farmers in disaster situations, but the state cannot accept the risks of prices, exchange rates and production in the name of agriculture.

This is what Mr Barend du Plessis, minister of finance, said on Saturday at a farmers meeting in Montagu. If the government were to accept responsibility for those risks, it would expose itself to similar demands from other entrepreneurs in the private sector.

Mr Du Plessis noted that the point is made further that subsidies for bread and corn meal benefit the consumer. This is true to a large extent, but as a result a large domestic market is being created for wheat and corn, which also benefits the farmers.

Mr Du Plessis stated that it is important for the future growth and prosperity of the South African economy that the private sector manifest a more positive inclination toward the export of local products. South African entrepreneurs are not inclined to see the rest of the world as an extension of the market for their products. They also argue that the state should help them through incentive export measures.

Opportunity

In today's climate, the lower value of the rand compared to other monetary units provides an excellent opportunity for South Africa to export. It is gladdening that the private sector is taking advantage of this to a greater extent.

"However, one should guard against the tendency to want to involve the state in everything, then to accuse it of overpayment, and later to criticize it for poor planning and management," said Mr Du Plessis.

Dilemma

The government has great understanding for the monetary problems experienced by farmers in the regions devastated by drought. However, agriculture should also show understanding for the financial dilemma of the state.

On the one hand, the state is being criticized because the increase in government spending is too high and the budgetary deficit for loans is too high, while, on the other hand, various bodies are insisting on programs and projects which will worsen that position.

Programs which would bring about greater government expenditures must not only have merit, but should also be important matters of priority, said Du Plessis.

8463

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4 April 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

LABOR UNIONS OPPOSE DISINVESTMENT

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 7 Feb 85 p 4

[Article: "Strong Blow to Tutu: Labor Unions Against Disinvestment"]

[Text] Johannesburg--More than a million workers from more than 70 multiracial and black labor unions yesterday expressed through their leadership their opposition to disinvestment in South Africa. Strong blows were also aimed at Bishop Desmond Tutu.

The majority expressed their unconditional opposition to any form of disinvestment by foreign companies, while only one black labor union leader voiced his approval of the withdrawal from South Africa of "certain" investments.

This position emerges from a study of the attitudes of local labor unions carried out by BEELD, DIE BURGER's sister publication, after the chief minister of KwaZulu, Capt Gatsha Buthelezi, called proponents of disinvestment "arrogant" while in Washington over the weekend.

Ivory Towers

Captain Buthelezi also warned that disinvestment will affect blacks most of all, and will lead to unemployment, hunger and disease.

In a strongly worded editorial in the most recent issue of the SMELTKROES, the mouthpiece of the multiracial SA Boilermakers Union--one of the country's most influential unions--those who advocate disinvestment were attacked. They were called "senseless and poorly informed politicians" and "people who, because of their professions, can afford to sit in ivory towers and appear noble."

The SMELTKROES writes, "No matter how sincere proponents of disinvestment may be, they are doing us no favors."

Constructively

"It has been shown repeatedly that disinvestment adversely affects only those that it is intended to help. South Africa is already in an economic recession. There is already large-scale unemployment, and there is evidence that effective disinvestment will greatly aggravate the situation.

"Our appeal to the proponents of disinvestment is: use your heads instead of screaming hollow slogans and performing destructive acts. Come to your senses and help us in a constructive way to improve things in South Africa."

12271

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SOUTH AFRICA

PORTUGUESE COMMUNITY SUSPECTED OF HAVING TIES WITH RENAMO

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 24 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by Stephan Terblanche]

[Text]

SECURITY police in South Africa are clamping down on members of the local Portuguese community suspected of having ties with Renamo, the Mozambican resistance movement.

Highly placed sources said police had been questioning Portuguese citizens in Johannesburg in connection with aid to Renamo.

This has been confirmed by leading members of the local Portuguese community.

It is understood that the police are also investigating several people in connection with criminal activities related to support for Renamo, say official sources involved in monitoring Renamo.

Meanwhile, Renamo is changing its tactics and exploiting new areas of financial and arms aid in a bid to step up its 10-year struggle against the Frelimo government in Maputo.

Official sources, liaising closely with the Mozambican intelligence services, as well as Renamo sources in the Johannesburg Portuguese community, have indicated that Renamo is now using the large Islamic presence in the northern provinces of Mozambique to obtain aid from influential businessmen in Arab countries.

The names of several prominent Arab businessmen and politicians — one of whom recently visited South Africa — are mentioned in this connection and, accord-

ing to the sources, Renamo has received arms supplies from Arab countries via the predominantly Islamic Comore Islands in recent months.

Since the signing of the Nkomati Accord, South Africa has been severely embarrassed by Renamo, which is seen by the outside world as being a creation of Pretoria.

Renamo has consistently refused to cease hostilities, and Mozambique has been accusing South Africa of not being able to control Renamo elements inside South Africa.

Official sources say they have positively established where Renamo is getting most of its aid. They confirm previous reports that alleged a Spanish-Brazilian multimillionaire, Mr Manuel Bulhosa, who frequently visits South Africa, where he has business interests, is involved.

Two top Renamo officials, secretary-general Mr Evo Fernandes and his assistant, Mr Jorge Correia, once worked for Mr Bulhosa's publishing house in Portugal.

Mr Bulhosa is also alleged to have financed the colonial private army, Flechas, of Mr Jorge Jardim, which fought against Frelimo and out of which Renamo later grew.

Influence

Mr Jardim, a godson of former Portuguese dictator Salazar, in turn channelled aid from Mr Bulhosa to Mr Orlando Christino, the Renamo leader who started the resistance movement with Rhodesian aid and was later murdered near Pretoria.

A second fabulously wealthy businessman — a French-speaking Brazilian with international banking, oil and other interests — is named as another Renamo backer.

The sources say intelligence experts have established that Renamo, trading on the religious plight of north Mozambican Muslims and using the international business influence of its two backers, has persuaded the Sultan of Oman and other influential Arabs to side with Renamo.

The names of several Arab businessmen with extensive oil interests are linked to this international network of backers for Renamo.

Arabs

In return, Renamo is promising the potentially-rich oil and mineral concessions in northern Mozambique to its Brazilian and Arab backers. These concessions are currently held by

Esso, BP and Elf-Aquitaine of France.

"Renamo has told the Arabs that it no longer wants control over the whole of Mozambique, but wishes to partition the north of the country and establish an Islamic republic," say the sources.

Islamic influence and interest in northern Mozambique goes back centuries, and the forefathers of the present Sultan of Oman played a large role in bringing Islam to Mozambique and settling Arabs there.

The sources also point to a "third force" responsible for much of the destabilisation inside Mozambique. This force consists of several other smaller resistance groups, namely Gumo, Frecomo, and Coremo, as well as dissidents of the Frelimo Army and common rural bandits.

The sources have also said that Mr Rui Forjaz, a former Beira newspaperman, now a Johannesburg hotelier, is being investigated in connection with the recruitment of Renamo mercenaries.

At his Johannesburg hotel, Mr Forjaz denied any knowledge of mercenary recruitment. Mr Forjaz, who admits to a long-standing and close relationship with several prominent leaders of Renamo, says he still sympathises with them but has no formal ties with the movement.

The Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee, said yesterday that after the accord of Nkomati the South African police were bound to comply with the stipulations of the Accord.

The police act accordingly against any person who transgresses the stipulations of the Accord.

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SOUTH AFRICA

REFORMED CHURCH CONDEMNS DISCRIMINATION

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 22 Jan 85 p 3

[Article: "Church Campaigns for Human Rights"]

[Text] Potchefstroom--The National Synod of the Reformed Church has adopted a declaration of human rights in which an appeal was approved to help do away with all discrimination in South Africa.

The declaration, which was drawn up by the Reformed Ecumenical Synod (RES), includes recognition of the right of people to free association, the right of all citizens to participate responsibly in the political process, the right to freedom of choice in education and the right to be free of all forms of discrimination.

A resolution to voice higher esteem for the "informative and thorough" report on human rights was accepted by a large majority.

The Synod resolved to translate the declaration and the accompanying pastoral epistle and to make it available in pamphlet form to all church councils and congregations.

During the debate, several speakers raised objections to the declaration. An elder, Mr Roelf de Beer, said that people abroad have opinions about what discrimination is, while it is the normal way of life in South Africa.

The Synod took note "in particular" of a clause in the declaration concerning South Africa, and resolved to endorse the appeal included in it.

Member churches of the GES in South Africa are urged to do everything in their power to help do away with the legal discrimination still in effect in this country.

The declaration says that although attempts are being made to do away with discrimination, member churches should do everything possible to help entrench the above-mentioned human rights in the administration of justice and in the constitution.

SOUTH AFRICA

REFORMED CHURCH DOORS, PULPITS OPEN TO ALL RACES

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 23 Jan 85 pp 1,8

[Article: "All Races Allowed: Reformed Church's Doors Open"]

[Text] Potchefstroom--No one may be excluded from a public worship service--including holy communion--on the basis of race or color, the National Synod of the Reformed Church resolved here yesterday.

In keeping with the resolution adopted the day before that race also cannot be a criterion for complaint by the church, the Synod declared that the church's pulpits are open to Colored clergy.

The church also repeated its rejection of the Mixed Marriages Act. Representations for the repeal of that law were made earlier to the government.

The Synod did not accept a proposal on common worship that placed great emphasis on human diversity, and in its place passed the following resolution with a scant majority of votes:

Unity

"The unity of the church as the body of Christ must be recognized.

"Because of linguistic and cultural differences it may be desirable to form separate congregations, often with individual ways of preaching and worship, and in these cases it is not wise to force external, and thus artificial unity, but rather to recognize the diversity of the people of God.

"Where specific churches exist among diverse groups of people, however, no person may be excluded from a worship service on the basis of race or color.

"A common worship service, including holy communion, between Christians regardless of race is an expression of the unity of the body of Christ. Such a worship service of the faithful, from various races and peoples, is a sign of the unity of the church and of the communion of saints, and can serve as Christian witness to the world."

The resolution which was passed concerning accessibility to the pulpit for coloreds is as follows.

The Synod calls attention to the fact that there should be no reticence with respect to the ministration of the word by ministers from churches of the same religious denomination.

"Whoever has been properly called and confirmed to minister the word within the same reformed denomination may minister the word in any congregation to which he is properly invited." The invitation is up to the local church.

The Synod reaffirmed a previous resolution on the Mixed Marriages Act. It reads:

Reference

"Marriage is an institution of God which fundamentally affects the married couple, the family, the church and the community, which includes the government.

"The scripture makes no clear reference to racially mixed marriages. The Biblical doctrine on marriage and on the unity of mankind offers no basis on which such marriages can be viewed as impermissible. It behooves the married couple, the family, the church and the state to submit to faith in these Biblical principles.

"In practice, Christian love compels us to take into account the problems that can arise from racial, ethnic and cultural differences in a racially mixed marriage on the personal, family and social level. This is true in particular for the children of such marriages.

"It is essential that each of the parties involved--the family, the church and the state--impress upon the couple these implications according to their own calling in terms of the Biblical principles."

Elder Martin Griffioen from East Krugersdorp said that every person should be able to choose his partner in marriage and that the church and the state should not interfere in this.

12271

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4 April 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

DECLINE IN WHITE POPULATION SEEN AS THREAT TO HEGEMONY

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 23 Jan 85 p 4

[Text] With the start of school in the Transvaal the focus has again been drawn to one of the most serious, but little discussed phenomena in white society: the alarming decline in the birth rate and the resulting decrease in the number of school-aged children.

Even government circles and propagandists admit that the birth rate among whites has been under the zero growth rate of 1.7 percent per year for a considerable length of time, and is even continuing downwards.

What makes this phenomenon more alarming is the fact that the increase among blacks is continuing upwards, unabated, at a rate which is one of the highest if not the highest, in the world.

The simplest analysis will show that the structure of South African society will change drastically if these tendencies continue. If the whites, as the creative, most productive part of the population becomes ever smaller, and the blacks increase in number, the financial burden on the whites will become so heavy that the order of both will be destroyed.

In government circles, for example, a minister was heard to say that it is a contest which cannot be won by whites; it has been said by a government newspaper that whites must accept the fact that their numbers offer no guarantee that they will be able to assert themselves; that attempts at encouraging bigger white families is irresponsible, and that half a million more or fewer whites will make no difference in the composition of the population.

Extinction

It is regrettable that in government circles this matter is treated on such a low level intellectually and morally, thereby leaving the Afrikaner people in a state of confusion.

A simple fact, which must be seen clearly, is that with the decrease in white population growth, it must follow that the whites will die out and disappear (or be replaced by immigrants). It is the Afrikaners in particular whom it concerns, as they make up the nucleus of greater white society.

This shrinking of the younger part of the white population means that the older group will become proportionately greater. This is not something which is happening spontaneously among whites but is the result in part of a rigid economic policy which has been forced on the whites during the past fifteen years and which is leading to a continual decrease in the standard of living and the inability to own a residence and support a family.

This reduction in white population growth is intensified by the government's family planning program, which is leading to a shocking number of sterilizations of persons, especially women, in their twenties and thirties. Dr. Edward Williams, for example, in his book "Where have all the children gone?" provides statistics about this phenomenon, and shows that in a small Transvaal town during one year, out of ninety-one sterilizations, sixty-seven were done on persons under thirty-six years of age.

Murder

From 1976 to 1979, 25,404 sterilizations were performed on blacks in state hospitals, but during the same time period, 29,820 sterilizations were performed on whites, but it is estimated that ten times more sterilizations were performed on whites outside state hospitals.

On the basis of statistics, the shocking conclusion is that in accordance with the government's family planning program, fifty times more whites are being sterilized, proportionately, than blacks.

In Johannesburg, white births from 1970 to 1978 dropped from 10,673 to 6,058, and in Durban during the same time period, from 3,733 to 2,405. In South Africa as a whole, the rate dropped from 88,886 to 73,216.

In the Transvaal, black births from 1969/70 to 1977/78 went from 43,285 to 72,361 and in the Orange Free State from 6,324 to 11,561.

This rising black rate of growth contradicts the claim that the black rate of 4.5 percent per year in 1970 has declined somewhat.

This lopsided relationship between white and black population increases rests in the public policy of this government to weaken the whites in every domain. With the aim that they will accept equalization with blacks, and meanwhile, on account of the growing imbalance in numbers, will also be ready to submit to a black "majority government," as this South African government did with the whites in former Rhodesia, and as they will do with the whites in South West Africa.

The decrease in the white rate of growth is the direct result of the government's policy of impoverishment of the whites and of the limitation of births through sterilization, pursuant to the family planning program.

The question is whether it would not be more correct to speak of the gradual murder of the Afrikaner people instead of the inevitable dying out of the people in this way.

Of all the atrocities committed by this government, this is the one which will be most fatal to the Afrikaner people. Action must be taken against this everywhere at once with vigor and responsibility.

12494

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SOUTH AFRICA

ALL RACES INVITED TO DISCUSSION FORUM

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 Feb 85 p 13

[Article: "All Races Involved in Forum"]

[Text] The discussion forum on a new allocation for blacks outside the national states, which was announced by President P.W. Botha, will consist of members of all racial groups, stated Mr Chris Heunis, the minister of constitutional development and planning, yesterday in the House of Assembly.

Mr Heunis was responding to a proposal from Mr Albert Nothnagel, NP [National Party] member of parliament from Innesdal, and referred to the announcement on a new allocation for urban blacks made by the president during his address on the occasion of the opening session of parliament.

He wanted to make it clear that the discussion forum will be a negotiation forum and not a state institution, said Mr Heunis. It will consist of government and interest group leaders who will meet on an ad hoc basis. It will not be a black or a white council which negotiates with members of other population groups, but rather a council consisting of members of all racial groups.

Success

Mr Heunis further stated that the rights of the whites are a condition for the quality of the rights of other groups. Hence, nobody can disagree with the position that, no matter what the solution may be, the security of the whites must be ensured.

"The illusion of white fears and black frustrations must come to an end once and for all. Instead a vision of future white security and black hope must be put forward outright."

"We could confront one another ad nauseum with statements from the past, but the future cannot be governed by a hand from the grave," said Mr Heunis.

If the motivation for reform lies in fear of the alternative, then it cannot work and it will be negative. If people accept the fact that this is an imperfect world and if the motivation is to move closer to fairness and justice, then it has a good chance of succeeding.

The willingness of the government to negotiate also with blacks should not be seen as a lack of resolution to bring about effective government.

Through agreements with independent black states about the rights of their citizens in South Africa, they have already begun giving a new content to the concept of citizenship.

8463

CSO: 3401/100

SOUTH AFRICA

FUNDS FROM READERSHIP SOLICITED BY DIE AFRIKANER

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 23 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] The havoc which has been wrought in our country by the government's financial mismanagement will probably be much worse this year than last year. Bankruptcy, unemployment, and financial need will hit a lot of individuals and companies hard.

This situation is having a serious effect on the survival of DIE AFRIKANER, the paper which for fifteen years already has borne the torch of Afrikaner nationalism and the banner for the defense of whites in South Africa against the power of financial might and the government's leftist media.

This paper has become a unique phenomenon because of the high quality which it maintains with the extremely limited financial resources at its disposal. There has never been an achievement to match it in Afrikaans journalism. It was possible because DIE AFRIKANER is supported by its strong belief that the cause for which it stands is right.

In the struggle which is being conducted against our people, DIE AFRIKANER has become a symbol of courage, determination, and a refusal to give up. In the difficult times which lie ahead, this name and glory must be kept going. It can only be done through much effort and sacrifice.

The HNP-executive committee has decided to create a fund for DIE AFRIKANER's survival. The goal is 250,000 rand which must be reached by 20 April 1985. The executive committee will administer the funds on behalf of DIE AFRIKANER.

The matter is so urgent and serious that contributions are immediately solicited.

There can be no more worthy a cause in the life of white people nowadays than this financial assistance.

The executive committee of the HNP, in whose ranks can be found the members of the board of directors of the Strydpers Beperk, publishers of DIE AFRIKANER, call upon its readers, its supporters, and everyone who serves that cause served by DIE AFRIKANER, to contribute generously.

All contributions must be sent to DIE AFRIKANER, post box 1888, Pretoria. Checks must be made out to the DIE AFRIKANER-fund and contributions will be recognized from time to time in DIE AFRIKANER.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

MIXED MARRIAGE LAW--Yesterday the Progressive Federal Party asked the President, Mr P W Botha, to abolish the law forbidding mixed marriages immediately, or to appoint a select Parliamentary committee to research the abolition of the law. This appeal was made by Dr Alex Boraine, Member of Parliament for Pinelands. [Text] [Johannesburg DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 Feb 85 p 8] 12494

CSO: 3401/89

TANZANIA

TRANSFER OF FUNDS STILL AN ISSUE WITH TAZARA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Feb 85 p 1

[Excerpt]

TANZANIA and Zambia central bank governors met in Dar es Salaam yesterday to deliberate on transfer of funds of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA).

The Governor of the Bank of Zambia, Ndugu David Phiri, who chaired the session, told *Shihata* that the two banks studied the Authority's unit of accounts as directed by the Council of Ministers.

Ndugu Phiri said the Council of Ministers had directed the two banks to study the transfer of funds which had been a major problem affecting operations of the Uhuru Railway.

He said the two banks were expected to present a report before the end of next month, adding that another meeting of the banks' governors would be held in Lusaka, Zambia, next month.

Last year, TAZARA suspended its services on fund transfer problems.

Meanwhile, the Deputy Governor of the Bank of Tanzania, Ndugu Bob Makani, said Tanzania and Zambia had agreed to buy goods from each other by using reciprocal accounts opened in banks of the two countries.

He said Tanzania would get zinc, copper, cables and *Yuasa* batteries and appealed to firms that needed the items to start channelling their import needs through the bank.

CSO: 3400/757

TANZANIA

ECONOMIC CRIMES COURT HOLDS HEARINGS IN MWANZA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] The Economic Crimes Court sits for the first time in Mwanza today to hear bail applications by accused from Mwanza, Mara and Kagera regions.

The Court, which came into existence in July last year under the Economic and Organised Crime Control Act 13 of 1984, will be presided over by High Court Judge Eustace Katiti.

The Republic will be represented by a Mwanza-based state attorney.

According to accused list issued by the court, another sitting will be held under High Court Judge Fredrick Munyera on March 1, this year.

Five cases will be brought before each judge to decide whether to grant bail or deny bail to the accused who have appeared before various district and resident magistrates in the three regions.

Economic and organised crime cases were being handled by the National Anti-Economic Sabotage Tribunal presided over by High Court judges. The crimes include all activities aimed at harming the country's economy, being in illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, corruption, cattle rustling and being in illegal possession of drugs.

The Tribunal is currently hearing those cases filed by the police before July last year. The Economic and Organised Crime Act provides for the accused to apply and be granted bail by the High Court which will then sit as an Economic Crimes Court. Bail was not being granted under the Tribunal.

Hearing of cases under the Act will be before a judge assisted by two civilians. This will take place after the case had gone through a preliminary inquiry before a resident or district magistrate to determine whether there was sufficient evidence to warrant a hearing.

CSO: 3400/757

TANZANIA

PRISONS TO RECEIVE BUILDING MATERIALS FROM GDR

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] The German Democratic Republic (GDR) has offered the Prisons Department building materials and are expected in the country soon, the Principal Commissioner of Prisons, Ndugu Simeon Mwanguku, said over the weekend.

He was opening a month-long course for the department's 42 engineers and technicians at the Prisons Mbeya Technical School, Shihata reported.

The commissioner was responding to earlier remarks by the participants on the scarcity of building materials and equipment.

Ndugu Mwanguku said the GDR had offered "some materials and we expect to receive them soon."

The commissioner called on the officers to be innovative, saying that the department would benefit a lot from imaginative officers who sought to increase efficiency and minimised costs.

Ndugu Mwanguku also called for evaluation of projects undertaken by the department and assessment of contribution by the convicts.

The commissioner restated the department's resolve to continue training its workers, to arm them with up-to-date skills and knowledge in their respective professions.

Earlier, the head of the school, Ndugu Samwel Kweka, said the course was designed to broaden the scope of the participants in supervision of the department's programmes and monitoring the implementation of the projects.

CSO: 3400/757

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

LOCAL CURRENCY EXCHANGE WITH MALAWI--In another department, Tanzania and Malawi have agreed to exchange goods by using their local currencies. Ndugu Makani said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that an agreement to that effect was reached in the city this week during talks he held with the General Manager, Mr. F. Mambiya, while on an official visit in the country. He said Tanzania would sell to Malawi textiles, cotton and other items and these would be exchanged with Tanzanian shillings and Malawian tambala. Ndugu Makani said the agreement followed good neighbourliness and co-operation between the two countries. Malawi uses the Dar es Salaam Port for its exports and imports. Recently a 50-kilometre road linking Ibanda in Mbeya Region and Karonga in Malawi, was opened. Other countries using the port are Zambia, Zaire, Burundi and Rwanda. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Feb 85 p 1]

TALKS WITH YUGOSLAVIA BEGIN--The Tanzania-Yugoslavia Joint Commission starts its five-day meeting in Dar es Salaam today, an official in the President's Office responsible for Regional and International Cooperation said in the city yesterday. According to the official, the Yugoslavian delegation led by a member of the Federal Executive Council and President for the Federal Committee responsible for Labour, Social and Health Welfare, Dr. Djordje Jakovljevis, arrives in the country this morning. The commission would review the implementation of various development projects funded by Yugoslavia and lay a concrete programme of cooperation during the period 1985/86. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Feb 85 p 1]

CSO: 3400/758

TOGO

EROSION OF COASTLINE COULD CUT COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC LIFELINE

Harare THE HERALD in English 28 Feb 85 p 8

[Text]

LOME (Togo).

LIKE the fabled continent of Atlantis, which is said to have sunk beneath the Atlantic west of the Straits of Gibraltar, tiny Togo is sliding into the sea.

No one knows why Atlantis disappeared, if it ever existed. Togo's coast is crumbling because a dam was built in the wrong place.

The drive along the picturesque seaside road of Togo is one of the main tourist attractions of this tiny nation, often described as the playground of West Africa.

SCENERY

But the tourist concentrating on the scenery will get a rude awakening as he approaches the capital city of Lome. The side of the road suddenly falls away: it has been half devoured by the sea.

Erosion along the Gulf of Guinea is reaching frightening proportions. The sea has advanced 135 m since 1980, and the coastal road has had to be rebuilt twice. Historic tourist sites are threatened, palm oil plantations have disappeared under water and the sea threatens to engulf the wharf at which phosphate, Togo's most valuable export, is loaded.

The erosion is man-made. It is the result of development projects which have upset the delicate balance of waves and sediment which both

wore away and replenished the shore.

"One need look no further than the Akosombo Dam on the River Volta in Ghana. It is the prime cause of one of the most dramatic examples of coastal erosion in the world," says George Rossi of the University of Benin.

"The erosion would not have happened without the dam."

The dam, completed in 1965, holds back almost all the sediment which was once carried down to the Gulf of Guinea by the River Volta. Deposited along the coast by the current, the sediment compensated for the erosive action of the waves.

Since 1965 the amount of sediment deposited at the mouth of the river has plummeted to a mere fraction of what it used to be, and as a result the coast is now at the mercy of the sea.

This phenomenon destroyed the town of Keta in Ghana. The home of 10 000 people simply fell into the ocean as the ground beneath it was eaten away by waves.

Togolese authorities first noticed the erosion 15 years ago. The Port of Lome was built in 1968 to boost the nation's economy before the problem was understood. Now erosion threatens that economy.

The port's main pier slows and diverts the lateral currents sweeping the coast, making them

too weak to transport what little sediment remains.

Every time a vessel pushes out to sea it generates waves which also attack the fragile shore.

Near Lome's phosphate enrichment factory, 15 m of coast was eaten away in only two days. The authorities fear for the phosphate wharf at Kpeme, because its foundations are in danger.

Togo provides 45 percent of world exports of fine phosphates — 50 percent the country's exports. The destruction of the wharf would cut the country's economic lifeline.

Scientists have noted that erosion is particularly violent near underwater peaks and valleys, such as at the wharf at Kpeme and the ancient town of Aneho, 30 km west of Lome.

LOSS

The destruction of the old colonial capital of Aneho would be an irreparable cultural loss, not to mention the loss of the homes and livelihood of its 10 000 inhabitants.

Several villages have already been moved back from the sea, and the coastal road has been abandoned twice. The new road was built in 1984 one kilometre inland parallel to the old route.

The Tropicana tourist complex has seen its beach recede 100 m. About 40 hectares of palm oil plantations have disappeared every year since 1970.

"The phenomenon is moving westwards," Mr

Rossi says.

The Benin coast is under attack and the effects will reach as far as Lagos, Nigeria, he believes. Even the landlocked countries of Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger could be affected, as Lome is the main transit port for their imports and exports.

He laments that none of these countries have shown any interest in measures to combat the erosion. "We in Lome cannot wait until other countries join in. We have to protect our coast now", he says.

"If we do not do something about it within a year the phosphate wharf and factory will be in the sea."

The World Bank, United Nations Development Fund and European Community have all financed studies. But Mr Rossi points out that before any protective breakwaters can be built perpendicular to the coast to trap sedimentation, experts will have to observe the effects on reduced scale models. The only laboratories equipped for this are in the Netherlands, France and the United States.

The problems Togo is facing today could have been avoided by planning — if only in planning the site of the port's pier. "But the dam and the port were constructed because the countries needed them, without thinking what would happen in 10 years time," says Mr Rossi.

Now the race is on to turn around a decade's destruction in the course of a year.

ZAIRE

PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIES DECLARED TEMPORARY

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 21 Jan 85 pp 1, 6

[Article: "Temporary Protection, Not a Return to Monopolies"]

[Text] It was with a certain amount of apprehension that public opinion learned last Friday of the Executive Council's decision to grant protection to four Zairian industries who say they are in danger of being stifled as a consequence of the liberalization measures taken 16 months ago as part of the economic and financial adjustment program worked out with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

As a matter of fact, when the decision was announced, many people immediately thought that it amounted to a step by step return to the system of monopolies. These monopolies, once granted to certain economic entrepreneurs, gave rise to all kinds of abuses and seriously disrupted the channels of the national economy.

On this subject, it is worth recalling that unhappy era when holders of monopolies amused themselves by contriving shortages with a view to bringing about exorbitant price hikes. The system was the more pernicious in that these quotas were the prerogative of brothers, cousins, friends and acquaintances who could set themselves up as traders or distributors overnight as part of a network of criminal intermediaries.

Thanks to the courageous economic and financial measures taken by the president-founder in September 1983, measures which instituted economic liberalism, this unfortunate situation was in large measure ironed out. Free competition, at the same time that it spurred rivalry in the trade and investment sectors, flooded the local markets with current consumer products which since then have dropped in price to satisfactory levels.

Taking into account these results brought about by the complete liberalization of the national economy, the executive council is determined to oppose concentrations and monopolies of commercial activities. Monopolies disrupt the laws of the market and discourage businessmen. Consumers are at their mercy and are subject to their will.

The ill effects of such a situation can be more serious still. A private enterprise which holds a monopoly can turn in on itself, default on its obligations and become inefficient.

In short, monopolies do not promote a country's economy. On the contrary, they can be a hindrance to its development.

Aware of these realities, in no way can the executive council undertake any sort of return to monopolies. The Zairian population and the business community have therefore nothing to fear from that direction. The protection granted last Friday to some businesses corresponds only to a necessity under economic circumstances which can in no way subvert the liberal direction of our economy.

9824

CSO: 3419/266

ZAIRE

IMPROVEMENTS IN TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM DISCUSSED

Transportation Agreement Strengthened

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 19 Dec 84 pp 1, 5

[Article by Monsa Iyaka Duku]

[Text] Transportation problems were discussed during the meeting which citizen Kengo wa Dondo, member of the Central Committee and Political Bureau and prime commissar of state, had yesterday at the Council Hotel with His Excellency Mounthault Hilaire, the Congolese minister of transportation and civil aviation, and member of the Political Bureau of the Congolese Labor Party. As a matter of fact, Zaire and the Congo have already signed an agreement on aviation. The only subject that remains to be dealt with is the routes to be operated. On this score, the Congolese minister said, the two countries' experts will be in constant consultation with each other to determine the routes which the Lina Congo and Air Zaire companies respectively will operate.

Besides this essential goal, the two officials also examined the problem of the pool crossing. Originally, the two countries were considering the possibility of creating a joint river company for pool transportation. But problems arose and there was equivocation on both sides.

Since, moreover, FIMA [expansion unknown] is a private company, the Congo expects to use its own boats. Here also, the Congolese statesman said, it is important to establish agreements between the two banks so as to decide on the turn around schedule and the means of obtaining this transportation. The Congolese minister concluded that his ideas on all the problems raised had been very favorably received by the prime commissar of state.

Earlier, the host of the coordinator of the executive took the opportunity to congratulate the prime commissar of state on his brilliant reappointment as the executive coordinator, "In Brazzaville, we follow daily what happens in your country. We know how effectively the prime commissaire of state fulfills his office in your government, supported by Guide Mobutu Sese Seko. We follow all the efforts which the Zairian government is making towards the development of its country under the leadership of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. His brother Sasou Nguessou is doing the same for the economic development of

the Congo. As brothers, it is therefore natural that we come to talk with the prime commissar of state," the Congolese minister said.

It should be noted that Dioulou Nicolas and Carombo Okounou, the central manager of planning and coordination at the Ministry of Civil Aviation and the general manager of Lina Congo respectively, are members of the Congolese delegation, together with the Congolese charge d'affaires in Zaire. The delegation to the prime commissar of state was led by citizen Lengema Dulia Yubasa Makanga, secretary of state for international cooperation.

Japanese Scientific Mission

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 20 Dec 84 pp 1, 5

[Article by Kalonji: "An Important Japanese Sceintific Mission in Zaire]

[Text] Last Tuesday, his excellency the ambassador of the Japanese empire organized at his residence a splendid reception in honor of the mission members of the Japanese Agency for International Cooperation on a working visit in Zaire. In attendance at the reception were citizen Kabaidi wa Kabaidi, the regional president of the MPR-Kinshasa and city governor, citizen Lengema Dulia, secretary of state for international cooperation, and many other personages both Zairian and foreign.

The 10 member Japanese mission, which arrived last Monday, is led by Dr Hidehiko Abe, professor at the University of Utsunomika. Its task is to work out a guide plan for the transportation system in the city of Kinshasa as well as between Kinshasa and Banana. It will stay in our country for 3 months.

The better to complete its task, the mission is making contact with the various national groups involved in transport and communication, in this case the Departments of Transportation and Planning, as well as national organizations such as Onatra, SNCZ, the Roads Office etc. To the question when the studies will be completed, the leader of the mission said that according to the plans, the full completion of the studies was fixed at 1 year. The importance of such a mission hardly needs to be stressed, given the acuteness of the transportation problem in our capital.

Improving Joint Transportation

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 20 Dec 84 pp 1, 6

[Editorial in the column "Viewpoint": "Improvement of Conditions of Joint Transportation"]

[Text] Zaire and the Congo have just strengthened their agreements in the area of transportation and at the same time, a Japanese mission with the task of elaborating a transportation control system for Kinshasa and Bas-Zaire is staying in our country. These two facts in conjunction with the creation of a new Zairian-Portuguese transportation company cast a glimmer

of hope on the possible improvement of both urban and interurban transportation. Until now, as a matter of fact, these have been a thorny problem, concerning which there is no need to speak at length, since the situation is well known to everyone and no matter how small the trip, every resident of Kinshasa is affected by it. Assuredly, in Kinshasa, transport conditions, whether by bus, taxi-bus or taxi, are really inhuman; buses crammed with people in which enraged conductors hurl insults at passengers.

On the interurban lines, the train ride is no more pleasant than it was some years ago. In filthy wagons without water or light, travelers are thrown together in the company of goats, pigs, chickens and ducks.

As for the crossing of the majestic Zaire River which should be as pleasant as a river trip to Maluku, it has become as arduous as a boat trip to Ilebo. In the same motorboat, as a matter of fact, one finds people, animals, and goods all thrown in together. It is imperative, therefore, that an effort be made to improve both urban and interurban transportation conditions. It is obvious that the problem is intimately connected with the transportation crisis which cannot be resolved within a day. But it is a fact that the transportation authorities, particularly the Association of Zairian Transporters, have their work cut out for them in making travel conditions for the activists of the Party-State more humane.

In Kinshasa, obviously, the problem is complicated by the extent of the city and by the concentration of all the centers of interest (offices, shops, schools and hospitals) at the center of the city, thus forcing the entire population to jostle every morning towards the Gombe area. This is why we can state without fear of mistake that in the long term, one of the solutions to the problem is the decentralization of the commercial, administrative and social activities of the capital.

Be that as it may, we concur with the top authority in the Department of Transportation and Communications in reaffirming our optimism concerning future improvement of the country's transportation.

9824

CSO: 3419/264

ZAMBIA

PRIME MINISTER CALLS FOR STRONG TIES WITH NEW ZEALAND

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 15 Feb 85 p 1

[Text]

PRIME MINISTER, Nalumino Mundia yesterday called for the establishment of strong diplomatic links between Zambia and New Zealand that would open a new chapter in the two countries' relationship.

Speaking when Mr Chris Laidlaw, the special assistant to the Prime Minister of New Zealand called on him at his National Assembly office, Mr Mundia said Zambia was greatly cheered with the latest developments in New Zealand which showed a change of policy especially towards apartheid South Africa which before was a source of misunderstanding between the two countries.

He said with the coming to power of the Labour Party under Mr David Lange, Zambia was optimistic that the two countries would now usher in a new era of co-operation and understanding and bring the two peoples together.

Mr Mundia hoped New Zealand would now broaden her area of economic assistance to countries in the region now that there is a new government in that country under Mr Lange, who has a different approach to the issues pertaining to apartheid South Africa.

Earlier, during a luncheon at Inter-Continental Hotel, Foreign Affairs Minister of State,

Mr Otema Musuka told Mr Laidlaw that there is need to explore other areas of possible co-operation between Zambia and New Zealand.

He said Zambia and New Zealand had a vital role to play in promoting world peace and international co-operation hence the need for the two countries to draw even closer.

Mr Musuka said the danger of the nuclear war was growing ever more and the production of weapons of mass destruction were on the increase.

"These facts make it incumbent upon all nations to take steps to guarantee peace and stability in the world. Regional conflicts, the arms race, the widening economic and technological gap between developed and developing countries are some of the factors contributing to tension and instability," Mr Musuka said.

"We actively support such efforts which contribute towards lessening international tension and the threat of nuclear war. New Zealand under the leadership of Mr Lange,

has made bold changes in her policy.

"The move by your country to close the South African consulate in Wellington as well as to sever other contacts with apartheid South Africa constitutes a great love and affection for the oppressed people by New Zealand," Mr Musuka said.

In reply, Mr Laidlaw said New Zealand under the leadership of the Labour Party would do everything possible to try and persuade other nations to isolate apartheid South Africa completely.

He said New Zealand now wanted to see Namibia get her Independence.

And ZANA reports that the White House was reported yesterday to be resisting pressure from the military and others to put into limited use some 'Star Wars' technology as soon as possible.

The **Washington Post** quoted US officials visiting London as saying the pressure was coming from 'sectors of the administration and the military.'

CSO: 3400/759

ZAMBIA

INDIA PLEDGES WILLINGNESS TO AID ECONOMICALLY, TECHNICALLY

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY NEWS in English 23 Feb 85 p 5

[Excerpt]

INDIAN High Commissioner to Zambia Mr Krishan Mohan Lal has reiterated his country's readiness to assist Zambia in both the economic and technical fields in line with that country's firm belief in South-South co-operation.

Mr Lal made the pledge yesterday when he paid a courtesy call on outgoing Copperbelt Province member of the Central Committee, Mr Alex Shapi at the start of a tour of the province.

He said both the late Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi and her son Rajiv who is now Prime Minister were firm believers in continued co-operation among Third World countries.

"Should Zambia want technical staff we are ready to help any time. We are also

ready to help Zambia in any other field in line with the firm belief we have in South-South co-operation," he said.

He pointed out that Zambia could benefit a lot from India in that the former had put agriculture and small-scale industries on the priority development list.

India has reached a very advanced stage in agriculture and its small-scale industrial infrastructure was mooted immediately after independence. This means that India is in a good position to assist in these two areas.

Speaking on the Indian community in Zambia, Mr Lal said he was pleased to hear from Mr Shapi that Indians did not only help during the struggle for independence but have continued to make contributions towards the

prevailing peace and stability in the country.

Mr Shapi told Mr Lal that the Party and its government had not experienced any particular problem from the Indians resident in Zambia. They had made great contributions to the economic and industrial development of the country.

CSO: 3400/759

ZAMBIA

BORDER OPENING RESTORES SURFACE TRADE WITH KENYA

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 25 Feb 85 p 1

[Text]

THE Kenya Transporting Company (KENATCO) whose trucks stopped transporting goods to and from Zambia after the closure of the Kenya/Tanzania border in 1977 has resumed business to Zambia.

The first truck carrying 40 tons of yarn for Deetex Textiles from Synthetic Fabrics of Kenya arrived in Lusaka yesterday after eight years of suspended business.

Kenatco Zambia manager, Mr. Wedson Kaira said 10 more trucks would soon follow with a variety of goods from Kenya.

Mr. Kaira said his company had been at the centre of controversy that led to the closure of the border between Kenya and Tanzania but that the matter had political overtones.

He said the company, whose trucks used to carry

a lot of goods from Zambia, including copper to the port of Mombasa had lost millions of Kwacha in business during the time operations were suspended.

With the normalisation of trade and relations between Kenya and Tanzania, and the reasonable copper prices, this was the time to move fast to help in the movement of copper from Zambia, Mr. Kaira said.

During the period the Kenya/Tanzania border was closed, Kenatco trucks transported goods to Rwanda, Sudan, Uganda and Zaire.

"Our operations on these routes were not as beautiful as they were here before the border closure because it was only one way business whereas we used to bring goods to Zambia and carry some from here," he said. — ZANA.

CSO: 3400/759

ZAMBIA

SWAZILAND MUST BEWARE TRADE AGREEMENT WITH SOUTH AFRICA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Feb 85 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

SWAZILAND has become the second country after Malawi to establish formal trade links with racist South Africa. Whether she stands to benefit from the new deal only time will tell.

But Swaziland is an independent sovereign state and her decisions must be respected by her friends and foes alike. It must be appreciated that the tiny kingdom is almost completely surrounded by South Africa.

Given Swaziland's geographical position, Mbabane has probably been forced by "circumstances beyond her control" to sign the accord with Pretoria. Unlike the non-aggression treaty signed secretly bet-

ween the two countries in 1982, the trade pact which South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha first talked about last December, has been done publicly.

The disclosure yesterday by the South African foreign minister and his Swazi counterpart Mhambi Mnisi that the two countries had decided to go ahead with the deal must have cheered many people.

What was perhaps most interesting was the admission by Mr Botha that South Africans, both "white and black must change." Peoples of the world have always wanted the hardcore white South African to come out of his shell and see the writing on the

wall. Change is inevitable.

We hope Mr Botha's statement is representative of the mood of all white South Africans who are essentially the stumbling block to peaceful change in the sub-continent.

It will therefore be a sad day if Swaziland will one day wake up only to discover that February 27 Accord (or is it the Mbabane Accord?) was clinched only as way of ensuring that the African National Congress cadres who were thrown out last year are not allowed sanctuary to launch sorties into South Africa from Swazi territory.

The world has not yet recovered from the shocks of the Nkomati

Accord signed between South Africa and Mozambique last March. The agreement was to put an end effectively to the activities of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels who have been battling the government in Maputo.

But despite the signing of the accord, rebel incursions into Mozambique by the South African-backed rebels have continued unabated.

If the Swaziland accord has been signed as another way of effectively keeping ANC nationalists at bay then the Mbabane Accord must be dismissed as the big farce that it really is; and Swazis must be ready to write the epitaph.

CSO: 3400/754

ZAMBIA

PARTY NEEDS TO ALLAY UNION MISTRUST

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Feb 85 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE labour movement is worried sick at the notion that the United National Independence Party (UNIP) is out to turn the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions into a mass organisation, with the intention of silencing it.

They are taking the issue so seriously that on February 7 ZCTU chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba threatened he would resign if such an idea was implemented.

We have our own reservations about the validity of these protestations. Since last year the unions have been agitating against their "information" that the Party wanted to remodel trade unionism in Zambia.

They were reassured several times that the Party did not contemplate taking such a move. Twice in February last year, Mr Daniel Lisulo, Chairman of the Legal and Political Sub-Committee of the Central Committee, said such a measure would depend on the labour leaders and their members.

Mr Lisulo had described the unions' statements as "nebulous" (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, February 13). "It is up to the members of the labour movement to turn themselves into a

mass organisation..." (TIMES, February 25).

Despite all the assurances and reassurances from Party headquarters, it is worrying that the trade unionists have revived the debate this year.

The Party has certainly never shut its doors for discussion on any issue, no matter how trivial the subject might appear. We are wondering whether the labour leaders who rank highly in the Party hierarchy, have exhausted their enquiries on the subject with Freedom House.

For all we know the Party policy on freedom of speech, including the right to criticise the Party itself and any other institution in Zambia, has not changed any little bit. One only has to attend Parliament or read about the divergence of opinion in parliamentary debates, if one needs reassurances about his liberty in this country.

Surely the leadership of the unions knows too well about these matters to start creating an unnecessary atmosphere of mistrust between the Party and the unions. How about adopting "Dialogue 85" as the guiding principle in solving conflicts this year?

CSO: 3400/751

ZAMBIA

WATCHDOG COMMITTEE FORMED TO ENSURE RESOLUTION IMPLEMENTATION

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Feb 85 pp 1, 7

[Text]

It is a well known fact that resolutions from meetings of the United National Independence Party (UNIP) are meant to benefit various organs of national development in Zambia.

Also obvious is that when these resolutions are not implemented, the integral development of the nation suffers because all the five areas of human endeavour which President Kaunda so often refers to, become adversely affected.

These are: economic, political, social and cultural, defence and security and scientific and technological.

It is sad that for 20 years since Zambia became independent, numerous resolutions have been made from several meetings, but a majority of them have not been implemented for various reasons. Some were simply forgotten.

The President's decision in December to form a committee to be the watchdog of Party resolutions, should have come as a relief to the nation and the Party.

Added to that is the mid-week news that the committee is now set to start work and ensure that resolutions from the Party General Conference, National Council meetings and national conventions are systematically followed up and acted on.

There can be no better news for the future meetings than these two developments. Zambia can now look to the future with more hope that the purposes of meetings and conferences will henceforth be interpreted into action.

The seriousness with which the President attaches to the committee is reflected in its membership — all Cabinet ministers: Mr Luke Mwananshiku (Finance and National Development and Planning), his elder brother Mr Clement Mwananshiku (Defence), Mr Gibson Chigaga (Legal Affairs), Mr Leonard Subulwa (Commerce and Industry), Mr Frederick Chomba (Home Affairs), Mr Haswell Mwale (Works and Supply) and Mr Ben Kakoma (Youth and Sport).

The committee is headed by Prime Minister Mundia as chairman. To show the mood prevailing, Mr Mundia announced on Wednesday that he had set up a secretariat at Cabinet Office which will coordinate research with the Party Research Bureau at Freedom House, and will be answerable to the secretary to the Cabinet.

However though the system appears to be "go" for a well coordinated and well researched implementation of Party resolutions, Mr Bob Litana, the chair-

man of the Central Committee's Elections and Publicity Sub-Committee, has cautioned against expecting good results too early.

He said: "I would not cheat that we have now found the answer because we will still have problems arising from lack of funds, manpower and even transport."

But Mr Litana concedes that at least a major breakthrough has been achieved: the formation of an ad-hoc committee to look into the implementation of resolutions and advise the Party on why some of them would not be carried through.

Mr Litana said in the past it had been difficult for the Party to know why all resolutions would not be implemented because there was no system through which feed-back would be channelled to the Party once the resolutions went through the conferences.

The main problem was that once the resolutions were passed, "the question of who was supposed to do what arose. It was just like a game of over-to-you," Mr Litana said.

Meanwhile, as people waited for action, a vacuum was created between the policy-making Party Council and the policy executors — the Government.

This was not because there were not enough people to do the work. It

was because people did not know who was to be responsible for the various assignments.

The second major problem was that even in instances where people knew their accountability, they could not move because of lack of transport and insufficient financial support.

"This is the reason why the President appointed Cabinet ministers (to supervise the implementation of resolutions). As the executors of Party policies they are the ones who are supposed to have the machinery to put into action what is decided at policy-making level.

"So, with the specific singling out of this group to a specific function, one would expect progress," Mr Litana said. *

With that, comes hope that, at least for the time being, some of the resolutions passed at the Third National Convention on economy last July and the National Council meeting in December, would be quickly acted upon.

This is very important considering that most of those resolutions were tailored to suit the Economic Crusade, 1985, declared by the President in November.

The National Convention felt man's happiness and his political, social and cultural, scientific and technological development and defence and security are influenced by the economic situation in which he lives, and vice versa.

The convention noted "with great concern" the serious state of economy "which has been characterised by the critical shortage of foreign exchange resulting in a general decline of capacity utilisation, shortages of basic commodities and slow decline in Government revenue.

It further noted that the nation had not invested in the agricultural sector, "with a result that the sector's performance has not been satisfactory".

It recommended that more resources should be channelled into agriculture and that a maximum of K3,000 million annually be mobilised for this purpose.

"Further to that, an allocation of foreign exchange to the agricultural sector should be on a systematic basis."

On industry, the convention realised that this sector relied heavily on imported materials and spare parts.

It recommended that fiscal measures should be undertaken to discourage dependence on imported raw materials and better use of local raw materials. Further to that, it felt immediate measures be intensified to encourage industry to export.

The Party Council on the other hand followed up with more far reaching suggestions geared to resuscitate the economy. It covered all areas of the nation's activities.

Mr Mundia's team would also follow up the activities

of parastatals, private companies and all organs that are expected to play a part in actions recommended by the Central Committee on behalf of the National Council.

This is important because though the Government may ensure that it works full-steam to implement its part of the resolutions, the act would not be complete unless the private and quasi-Government sectors also play their part.

Another important point raised by Mr Mundia is that the committee would ensure that those resolutions which either contradicted Party policy or were a repetition of past resolutions should go into the waste paper basket.

This column has pointed out in the past how wasteful it is for the Party to discuss issues which had been resolved at previous Council meetings.

Equally wasteful is the appointment of commissions to look into such areas as the performance and size of the civil service, when similar exercises in the past come to nill despite going through the same rigmarole.

The President has set the nation in gear and Mr Mundia is doing the driving. The nation can only sit back and look forward to reach the promised economic recovery. A start had to be made.

ZAMBIA

SALES TAX BILL RECEIVES HEATED DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Members of Parliament yesterday appealed to the Government not to impose price increases on the already overtaxed Zambians.

The MPs were debating the Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill tabled by Minister of Finance and National Commission for Development Planning Mr Luke Mwananshiku for second reading. It is aimed at increasing sales tax to 15 per cent on all essential items and hardware.

The minister said the Bill had two broad objectives--to continue with the process of industrial reform and to raise additional resources for the Government.

The changes he was proposing in the Bill were aimed at reforming the tariff in line with those proposed under the Customs and Excise (Amendment) Bill whose first reading had just been taken.

"By changing both the internal and external tax structure, I am trying to discourage the importation of foreign goods which stimulate the consumption of our own production.

"Secondly, I am trying to change the tax rates to raise resources for the Government." During his budget address Mr Mwananshiku had pointed out that Government expenditure was rising while resources of revenue were declining.

"It is therefore necessary to tap only what have been the traditional sources of revenue, namely the indirect taxes. In doing this, I am aware of the retrogressive nature of these taxes but the choices available to me are so limited that the room for flexibility is quite small.

"It is because I am aware of these problems that I proposed the reduction of certain elements of personal direct tax to reduce the impact of these changes on the people," the minister told the House.

Prime Minister Mundia supported the Bill and said all progressive nations in the world were practising indirect taxation as opposed to direct taxation.

Indirect

Contributing to the debate on the sales tax increase, Mr Mundia said indirect taxation was imposed on all those who owned enterprises to help the Government raise revenue and commended Mr Mwananshiku for pursuing the modern trend.

Back-benchers disagreed with the minister and said the Bill was not in the interest of the people.

Leading the attack on the Bill, Mr Francis Matanda (Kafue) criticised the increase in the price of yeast because the price of bread would automatically go up and make it difficult for the average Zambian to afford.

The people of Zambia had cried out against price hikes and their voice had been loud and clear but the Government had not taken heed, he said.

Mumbwa West MP Mr Joel Chivwema said such measures though needed for economic recovery were seen as panic-measures and would not readily be accepted by the people.

Mr Mufaya Mumbuna (Nalikwanda) said: "This Bill is unwelcome as far as I am concerned. The Government has been caught in the spider's web. The only alternative is to scrap it. We don't want to see disaster in this nation one day."

Mr Mumbuna said life in Zambia was becoming increasingly unbearable, especially for the rural dweller. The Bill was a blanket tax as everything would go up. "School shoes will cost K80 while uniforms will be fetching K90 a pair."

"These taxes are making the Government unpopular. The morale of Zambians today has reached its lowest ebb. If I am cheating, let us conduct a national referendum," he suggested.

Mongu MP Mr Munukayumbwa Sipalo said he would not support the Bill because the cost of living in Zambia was now becoming the cost of life and "soon it will be the cost of dying".

He said 15 per cent tax on all goods was unfair "and I don't think any reasonable person can support this".

Mr Job Michello (Monze) reminded the House that the United States broke away from Britain because of overtaxation.

"Today America is a powerful nation. If we continue to overtax the people, they will rebound and create problems for the Government, he said.

MP for Sinjembela Mr Albert Limbo raised a point of order on whether Petauke MP and governor Reverend Ben Zulu, who supported the Bill "as a member of the Government" was in order to say it was for the benefit of the people.

When Mr Namushi Namuchana (Liuwa) warned that the Bill would not go through "otherwise it will have bruises and get crippled", the Speaker Dr Robinson Nabulyato warned back-benchers against interrupting debates.

He said he would curtail the debate if members failed to be democratic. "I will close the debate if honourable members begin to debate as if they are in the jungle."

Mrs Esther Chande (Ndola) said the Bill would make it difficult for families to support their children because everything would go up including napkins and baby food.

"What are we doing? These things will be weapons against us one day," she warned.

Kanyama MP Mr Alfayo Hambayi suggested that the Government should raise its revenue by scrapping some irrelevant ministries.

Mr Moses Mwachindalo (Roan) warned that the 15 per cent sales tax on the price of copper wire bars would result in mass redundancies of miners as the Zambia Consoli-ated Copper Mines would find it difficult to maintain them.

CSO: 3400/751

4 April 1985

ZAMBIA

COMPANIES IGNORE DIRECTIVE TO STOP UNION DUES COLLECTION

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Feb 85 p 1

[Text]

TWO major parastatal companies and the Ministry of Labour and Social Services are reluctant to implement the controversial statutory instrument which revokes deductions of subscription for unions whose members go on strike.

The Zambia State Insurance Corporation (ZSIC) and the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) whose workers went on strike on Tuesday say they would not stop deducting union dues for the Zambia Union of Financial Institutions and Allied Workers (ZUFIAW) and the Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ), respectively.

"We do not want to jump from one trouble to another," a spokesman of ZSIC said when asked whether the company would comply with the statutory instrument issued by the Minister of Labour and Social Services Mr Frederick Hapunda.

He said the corporation had just solved one problem for which workers went on strike and would not like to provoke the situation.

A ZCCM spokesman said the circumstances under which the 150 workers failed to report for work did not fall under the

provision of that laid down by the Ministry of Labour and Social Services.

"In any case, we as employers are required, before we undertake this particular provision to have necessary consultations between ourselves and officials of the Ministry of Labour and Social Services," the spokesman said.

But a ZCCM source said the management did not want to implement the statutory instrument for fear of "antagonising employees".

"How would the employees take it if after amicably solving one problem we went to them and said the stop order had been withdrawn?"

Permanent secretary in the Ministry of Labour and Social Services Mr Vincent Malauni declined to comment on whether the ministry would implement the instrument on MUZ and ZUFIAW.

In January, Mr Hapunda revoked the Trade Union (Deductions of subscriptions) regulations on unions whose members were involved in a strike.

He said in a supplement to a special Government Gazette of January 20, "any deductions made shall be revoked and become null and void from the day when a trade union or the benefit of which such an order is made, goes on an illegal strike whether official or unofficial."

The instrument has already provoked the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions who have threatened to contest the case in court.

Meanwhile, two more strikes have taken place—one in Ndola and the other in Solwezi. The Ndola strike involved workers at Crown Cork company who were demanding the removal of the general manager Mr John Bone and the production supervisor Mr Neil Samusungwa.

The strike in Solwezi involved council workers protesting against the continued non-payment of their four months' salaries.

By the weekend, the National Union of Building, Engineering and General Workers Union were still negotiating with management.

It was not yet known whether the Solwezi council and Crown Cork would implement the new statutory instrument.

ZAMBIA

DISTRICT COUNCIL FINANCIAL PROBLEMS MUST BE SOLVED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Feb 85 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE crunch to solve the financial problems which have dogged district councils since the advent of the decentralised system of local government in 1980 has come and must be faced by the Party and its Government, the councils and the Zambia United Local Authorities Workers Union (ZULAWU).

These problems have resulted in councils not paying their workers salaries which has led to numerous strikes. The failure to pay wages by any employer in these times of soaring cost of living can be a time bomb waiting to explode at the slightest touch.

It is absolutely essential, therefore, that the bomb is

defused before it explodes and causes catastrophe in the nation. This can best be done by first finding out why the councils are in such financial difficulties.

We think one of the reasons is that some councils inherited large labour forces from previous councils which were merged with their larger neighbours and also because of poor planning when recruiting manpower.

There is sheer inefficiency in collecting revenue due to councils coupled with mismanagement of business ventures which are supposed to augment the traditional sources of funds for local authorities.

If councils collected the millions of Kwacha

they are owed in rents, rates, water charges and others which they keep increasing without any corresponding improvement in services, they would surely be in a better financial position than they are in now.

So ZULAWU should not dismiss the suggestion by Minister for Decentralisation Dr Henry Meebelo to lay off excessive workers, unless the union wants to keep them on the payroll for the sake of depleting council coffers.

Instead, the union should view this as a first step in revamping the financial positions of councils.

We are sure that the Party and its Government is not rejoicing at the pros-

pect of laying off hundreds if not thousands of workers because this would run counter to its policy of creating as many jobs as possible for the people.

But the hard and cruel economic facts must be faced: there is no logic in keeping people in employment who are not productive and who cannot be paid. In fact, many councils recognised this fact last year and sent their idle workers on indefinite unpaid leave to save costs.

ZULAWU should go to the conference table and argue its case there. Maybe they have better ideas, but refusing to talk with the other parties is not going to improve the situation

ZAMBIA

NEW ARMY PUBLIC RELATIONS BOARD TO IMPROVE SOCIETAL IMAGE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Feb 85 p 7

[Text] The Zambia Army has established a public relations wing at its headquarters in Lusaka to promote good relationship with the general public, it was announced yesterday.

A news release from the army said the defence force recognised the need for good communication to facilitate easy flow of information with the public.

"In this context the mass media has an important role to play in improving the image of the army in the eyes of members of the public.

"We are accordingly looking forward to greater and continued cooperation between the mass media and the public in general on the one hand and ourselves on the other," the release said.

It was the army's "cherished desire" to improve the existing cordial and amicable relationships even further so that the defence force could operate more harmoniously and establish better neighbourliness with the civilians.

"The purpose of this is to notify you on our existence and appeal to you not to hesitate to contact the public relations cell at our headquarters on any matter you may be interested in.

"Our doors are open to you at all times."

CSO: 3400/754

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

MINERS' UNION BEGINS WAGE NEGOTIATIONS--The Mineworkers Union of Zambia has entered into negotiations with the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines over the K50 salary increases, MUZ chairman Mr Timothy Walamba said yesterday. The move was in line with a resolution passed by the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions last August that K50 be paid to all workers in the nation to offset the high cost of living. MUZ had not entered into negotiations earlier because the ZCTU and Government negotiations over the issue had to be concluded first. MUZ did not want to be misunderstood by either the Government or the ZCCM management and that was why it took its time to start negotiations. Mr Walamba said miners were patriotic citizens who contributed greatly to the economy upon which Zambia thrived and they deserved sympathy, understanding and respect from employers. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Feb 85 p 7]

BRITAIN DEFERS PAYMENTS--Britain has rescheduled Zambia's debts amounting to K115 million to 1989 after which she will pay in ten years. An agreement to this effect was signed in Lusaka yesterday by Ministry of Finance permanent secretary Dr Ephraim Kaunga and British high commissioner to Zambia Mr Kelvin White. The deal was a fulfilment of an agreement reached last July at a meeting of the "Paris Club" of creditor governments. Mr White explained that the debts covered by the agreement were those incurred by Zambian companies under contracts guaranteed by the British export credit guarantee department which assured British exporters against non-payment of overseas debts. [Excerpts] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Feb 85 p 1]

INSURANCE WORKERS STRIKE--More than 200 Zambia State Insurance Corporation (ZSIC) workers in Ndola went on strike yesterday demanding salary rises and improved conditions of service. The workers from both life and general branches at Collet House on Buteko Avenue gathered outside the offices. Appeals by district officials of the Zambia Union of Financial Institutions and Allied Workers (ZUFIAW) to go back to work failed. Workers said they would not return to work until there was progress on talks being held with management in Lusaka. District chairman of ZUFIAW Mr Winford Mwasangale said: "We were waiting for the outcome of the meeting in Lusaka after management agreed to convene one. The problem is that since the collective agreement expired negotiations have been slow." The latest collective agreement expired on December 31 last year. Mr Mwasangale said the workers were not on strike. "They simply asking for speedy progress of negotiations for a new collective agreement. It is not only salary increments they are asking for but conditions

of service as well. Everything must change after the expiry of the last collective agreement." The workers said management had proposed a K24 rise for the lowest paid and K7 for the highly paid for two years and they felt this was "peanuts" because of the high inflation rate in Zambia. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Feb 85 p 1]

MAIZE MISHANDLERS TO BE SACKED--Minister of Co-operatives, Mr Justin Mukando has threatened to dismiss provincial marketing and co-operative officers who fail to take maize to safe storage depots this season. He said more than eight million bags of maize may be harvested this season and no grain should be soaked as was the case last season when over 80,000 bags in Eastern and about 15,000 in Northern provinces were soaked. "If this happens this year anywhere, it will not only be the board that will go but the general manager will have received his last salary as at the date of that incident. "In 1985, I will not hesitate to use my powers under the Act to punish any erring or otherwise incompetent officer of a co-operative," Mr Mukando said. The minister issued the warning when opening the annual conference of provincial marketing and co-operative officers at the Co-operative College in Lusaka yesterday. [Excerpt] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 15 Feb 85 p 5]

TAZARA TO RECEIVE ENGINES--Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority [TAZARA] is to receive 22 engines from Motoren-Und Turbinen-Union [MTU] in West Germany to repower eleven locomotives, Power Transport and Communication Permanent Secretary, Mr Nedson Nyoni said yesterday. Mr Nyoni said TAZARA which has so far repowered a big number of its locomotives with MTU engines will continue with the exercise until they get enough locomotives to make the railway operations more efficient. He said the process to repower the Chinese locomotives has been slow due to lack of funds. The operations of the 1,860 km railway, built through a loan from the Chinese government has for a long time been hampered by financial and technical problems. In view of TAZARA's insufficient locomotive power, the Zambian and Tanzanian governments agreed to buy the new engines from West Germany to improve operations. [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 15 Feb 85 p 7]

CSO: 3400/760

ZIMBABWE

NKOMO OUTLINES ISSUES OF ELECTION, MISTAKES OF RULING PARTY

Gweru MOTO in English No 31, Feb 85 pp 5-6

[Interview with Dr. Joshua Nkomo, leader of ZAPU, date, place not specified]

[Text]

MOTO: *What are the major issues of the next general elections?*

Dr Nkomo: The main problem that has hindered progress in this country is the creation of a false security situation. People ought to be free to move around the country without having to produce cards, and without roadblocks all over the country. Roadblocks should be there only when the situation calls for it. Young men, most of whom went through the war, are permanently manning roadblocks, and permanently living in tents. We must see to it that they settle down and rest. They must remain as soldiers in the barracks, only called upon when there is a problem. We therefore must not create a forced disturbed situation for them.

Once we have done that, we then face the economy which is almost collapsing. Then we have the resettlement problem. People want to have their fields, cattle, goats, sheep — things which are life and blood for our people but they find themselves in exactly the same position five years after independence as they were before. I am not pretending that if ZAPU was in power, it would have changed the situation completely. But, we would have set the motion towards a complete resettlement of the entire population.

MOTO: *What is ZAPU's ideology and the party's platform for the the elections?*

Dr Nkomo: I'm afraid that will come in our manifesto. I do not want to give it impropu.

MOTO: *How would you describe the political climate leading up to the elections?*

Dr Nkomo: I do hope that in the national elections we have to set our procedure, first by adhering to the constitution, and the Electoral Act, and then we have the Electoral Supervisory Commission. One hopes that the political parties involved in the elections will have discussions with the Commission to bring forward their views on how elections should be conducted without fear of rigging or possibly some type of malpractices.

MOTO: *Do you think the elections will be characterized by heavy violence?*

Dr Nkomo: We must consider the situation especially in Matebeleland where there has been a lot of coercive action by Government following what is said to be "dissident activities". As the years have unfolded from 1982, I think it has become perfectly clear that what are called the dissident activities in fact, some if not all are conducted by ZANU(PF) in order to create a situation where units like the Fifth Brigade, the Youth Brigade, the Militia,

Paramilitary, and the "Presidential Guard" are deployed. These units go out to disturb the peace so that other parties may not campaign freely, especially where as a result of these activities, a curfew is finally imposed. These units do not look for dissidents. Instead, they beat, rape, kill the local population. I think all these things are aimed at dehumanising and victimising people into disclaiming their own political parties and then becoming members of ZANU(PF). I called for a parliamentary inquiry, i.e. a select committee of all the parties represented in parliament, to go into this so-called "dissident problem" and discover where they are, who they are, who supports them and for what purposes they are being deployed.

MOTO: *What reaction did you receive?*

Dr Nkomo: The Prime Minister and ZANU(PF) as a party just refused. I believe that they turn down these suggestions because they want this problem which is a cover under which they organise, intimidate and try to coerce people to become members of ZANU(PF). In the local government elections, especially for the Matebeleland province, we have had a problem where elections take place and if ZANU(PF) loses, then the elections are suspended. They are recalled and people asked to nominate candidates. Nominations are made and ZANU(PF) fails to nominate and elections are suspended or nullified. The worst incident took place in Beitbridge where when ZANU(PF) realised they were losing the elections, they created a situation where a man was killed. Beatings and killings took place and that was the end of those elections. Every effort therefore must be made to make everyone concerned satisfied that these will be free and fair elections.

MOTO: *Dr Nkomo how large is ZAPU's membership?*

Dr Nkomo: It is countrywide. I cannot give you figures because we have had a problem these last four years. There have been killings as well as refusal to grant permission for meetings in almost the whole of Matebeleland. We are a party that is being hindered by government left and right. Our congress however did show what we are.

MOTO: *Would you say the party's membership has increased or decreased over the past four years?*

Dr Nkomo: It is difficult to say. Quite a lot of people were killed during the campaign by the Fifth Brigade. We also have a situation where ZANU(PF) tries to be the sole organisation by compelling people to be in these so called "village committees" irrespective of who they support. ZAPU members even if they are in these village committees and, may carry ZANU(PF) cards, are still ZAPU. We do not want to make too much crowing about them for fear of having them victimised.

MOTO: *You have also lost members through defections?*

Dr Nkomo: We have not lost anybody through defections. The situation has been that ZAPU members who have been coerced to return ZAPU cards and take ZANU(PF) cards did so. When it came to elections, ZANU(PF) has lagged behind.

MOTO: *How about key figures in ZAPU?*

Dr Nkomo: The only key figure you could mention is Msipa. Msipa was subjected to tremendous pressure. He was accused of having used my car to transport the weapons that killed Senator Moven Ndlovu to Beitbridge, and his security men were locked up. It was also alleged that the weapons came out of my house. I have never heard of any madness to beat that one. Msipa subsequently resigned. He has not joined any party. I do not begrudge him. If he eventually joins ZANU, fair enough.

MOTO: *Why did Cde Callistus Ndlovu resign?*

Dr Nkomo: I believe that he is just being opportunistic. He felt that since ZANU is in power it would help him to join it in order to remain or be a minister and he has achieved that. He is not a loss to the party as his performance during the two years we were with him after independence did not impress anybody. When he left the party, he left all the support he ever had. I don't think he has any support in ZANU either.

MOTO: *Why did ZAPU decide to form a united front with the UANC and the Conservative Alliance?*

Dr Nkomo: These are deliberate distortions by ZANU(PF). We have not formed any united front with anybody. What we are interested in is a united front of all progressive forces in Zimbabwe. Let us accept that ZANU and ZAPU are not the sole groups that fought for independence. A large number of those who fought are not members of either party but are entitled to come in a united front to see to it that these two parties do not abuse the trust that the country gave them.

MOTO: *What mechanism would you use to ensure that the other parties do not abuse their powers?*

Dr Nkomo: When I came back from Britain, I put forward a suggestion that we have a congress of all organisations in the country with the government playing the leading role. As a body, we would look into various problems that cannot be resolved by one party. We used this method when we were outside as the Patriotic Front. This is what enabled us to fight so effectively during the last four or five years of the war. If we did it before independence, why can't we do it in building our country?

MOTO: *Do you think there is a chance for normalisation of relations between ZANU and ZAPU?*

Dr Nkomo: We have reached a stalemate. We formed a committee in 1980 chaired by Cde Nyagumbo. However, in 1983, Cde Nyagumbo just announced that the committee had failed. There were subsequently no more meetings between ZAPU and ZANU. When the Prime Minister dismissed John Nkomo and Msipa, he said that was the end of the marriage. ZANU(PF) and ZAPU have therefore come to the end of their tether.

MOTO: *Would ZAPU ever consider entering into another dialogue with ZANU about normalisation?*

Dr Nkomo: ZANU is in power. The Prime Minister is ZANU. He is Prime Minister of the country by a constitution we all agreed on, therefore in things like this, it is the Prime Minister who leads.

MOTO: *Do you think that the claims about ZAPU's support of dissidents could damage your chances in the elections?*

Dr Nkomo: I don't think so. People have become immune. Of course you can't be immune to death, people still die but the local elections have shown that despite these coercive measures, people still vote for the party of their choice. Coercive measures are counter-productive and should be abandoned.

MOTO: *What is your reaction to the claim that ZAPU's leadership was involved in the murder of Senator Moven Ndlovu?*

Dr Nkomo: Events in Beitbridge point that this is an internal matter, an internal murder. I don't care what they say. We don't kill, we have no history of killing but can ZANU(PF) say the same?

MOTO: *It was reported in The Herald that the resolutions reached at the ZAPU congress were altered. Could you comment?*

Dr Nkomo: That was mischievous of the reporter. People here are ignorant because the press wants them to remain ignorant. What happened is this. The script was given to me late when journalists

were already assembled for the press conference. I just took it and read it. It was then that I discovered I was reading resolutions that had been presented to congress for debate and not the approved resolutions. I then told the press I was embargoing the conference because there was something wrong. My remarks at the last conference after I got the final resolutions were published around the world. The people here were never told what happened but this is the game that we get in a press which is the government's mouthpiece.

MOTO: *It was reported in The Herald of October 17 that one resolution called for the elimination of all obstacles to free and fair elections by removing people whose presence would not be conducive to such conditions. Could you clarify this?*

Dr Nkomo: The resolution did not say that. It called on government to remove all elements that would not be conducive to free and fair elections. We meant the Fifth Brigade, the Militia, Paramilitary groups, the constabulary—that is a ZANU(PF) force. Let there be only one police force and national army together with their original branches.

MOTO: *Would ZAPU consider sharing political power with ZANU as was the original plan after 1980 elections?*

Dr Nkomo: We were invited to join the ZANU government. They had sufficient manpower to go on their own. Although we were very unhappy about the way the elections had been conducted, we agreed to join them because we wanted to see the independence of Zimbabwe take off. We finally found that a disaster when Nkala said, "we wanted ZAPU to help us consolidate our independence. Now that we have consolidated it, to hell with ZAPU". It appears in fact that this is what they wanted. □

CSO: 3400/668

ZIMBABWE

CEPHAS MSIPA DEPLORES POWER STRUGGLES TAKING PLACE

Gweru MOTO in English No 31, Feb 85 pp 7-8

[Interview with Cephas Msipa, date, place not specified]

[Text] **MOTO:** *What do you think will be the major issues for the next general elections?*

Msipa: The major issues for ZANU will be a one-party state, and socialism, and its implementation. For other parties the issues will be the economy and how to improve it, i.e. unemployment and the rising cost of living. The economy will only be addressed by ZANU in the sense that they will say in order to improve the economy, a one-party state and socialism are needed. They will say the economy hinges on these two issues. Also ZANU will blame the economic ills on the private sector.

MOTO: *How would you describe the general political climate of the country leading up to elections?*

Msipa: The political climate can change at short notice depending on the attitudes of the leaders. The leaders must see that violence must be controlled if we are to have free and fair elections and if our image abroad is not to be hurt. The leaders must control their followers. The only people who are really out of control are the dissidents. For the good name of Zimbabwe, peace must prevail during the election time.

MOTO: *Why do you feel that whites are freer and happier, while blacks still suffer?*

Msipa: The politics of this country has degenerated into pure power struggles. The whites are no longer a force to be reckoned with politically, so whites are left alone. The struggle now is between blacks vs. blacks. The whites are not forced

to do anything. They don't have to have party cards; they are not forced to attend party meetings or rallies; they can travel freely without being stopped and asked for cards. This should be the same for all.

MOTO: *Why do you support a one-party state?*

Msipa: A one-party state is needed but under certain conditions. African politics tends to be tribal and tribalism is incitement to violence and conflict. The task now is to build the nation. At our stage of development, a one-party state would be better than civil strife. The amount of funds now spent on organising parties and the animosity that comes out of this frightens investors, because they think there may be a civil war.

If a one-party state is democratic and there are safeguards against dictatorship and human rights (freedom of expression), and there is true participation in decision-making, then a one-party state would be acceptable.

The first step toward a one-party state would have been unity between ZAPU and ZANU. However, this unity must come through dialogue and free choice. It must not be imposed.

Once people see that things are working well and that there is free expression and everyone participates in the decision-making process, then people may see no need to have several parties. ZANU needs to use more persuasion than coercion to bring people to the party. The government could win people through its programme and record.

MOTO: *Do you see any chance of normalisation between the two parties?*

Msipa: There is no way that ZAPU can just vanish, so the only way is to accommodate ZAPU. Unity can come by force, but it's possible to come together peacefully if people put their country first.

After elections, there may be talks because a one-party state will not come about automatically, because ZANU may not win all the seats. ZANU hopes that ZAPU will be destroyed by defections, but dialogue is the best unity. It is a question of who will win.

MOTO: *What are your comments on the dissident activity?*

Msipa: South Africa is taking advantage of the division within the country. The Minister of Foreign Affairs and others in the government always talk about South Africa's destabilisation activities. Even with all the talk about Father Zimbabwe badges found on dissidents, how do we know that they are not printed in South Africa? I know for a fact that after the 1980 elections those badges were in short supply, so where are they coming from now? If they are being printed in Zimbabwe that would be easy to trace.

I was one of the top members of ZAPU and we have never talked of toppling this government by force. We had a duty to promote unity between ZAPU and ZANU. If South Africa is destabilizing Angola and Mozambique, why not Zimbabwe? South Africa makes use of certain grievances and makes people seem to be fighting for ZAPU. The dissident problem started in 1982 and still there is no concrete evidence that it is ZAPU. These people are told to say they are fighting for ZAPU by whomever.

MOTO: *What gains in national development have been made in the past four years?*

Msipa: Education, water and health are the major areas where tremendous strides have been made by the government; also the conditions of workers have improved—their position is more secure and now they have a voice in their workplace.

Despite the drought and the recession, progress has been made. Also, except in certain parts of Matebeleland and the Midlands, people have regained their dignity—they are no longer second-class

citizens.

MOTO: *What are your comments on the wave of corruption among government officials?*

Msipa: This has come about because mistakes were made by placing inexperienced people in positions of responsibility and also people with the wrong orientation who want to get rich quickly. Corruption is a disease throughout developing countries. It is said that people in developing countries don't rule but they loot.

MOTO: *Why do you think that all the resignations from ZAPU are coming at this period in time?*

Msipa: This has been my own decision for personal reasons and I have not influenced other people to resign. Perhaps resignations are occurring because we are moving towards the elections and some people don't want to be fence-sitters. Also, a number of people genuinely believed that unity could be achieved before elections, but this is not happening. The resignations are a way of people expressing their disillusionment and despair.

MOTO: *What are your views on socialism?*

Msipa: I believe in socialism, which means an equitable distribution of the country's wealth; which calls for an eradication of the extremes of poverty and richness; and also calls for the socialization of certain industries. The large strategic industries, which provide essential materials and services, and whose main interest is profit, should be looked after by the state or the state should have substantial shares in these companies, which is what we see in Zimbabwe.

But the state should not be involved in small businesses—there should be room for individual ownership. Also investment must be encouraged in the country. Socialism doesn't mean you bar investment because countries like the Soviet Union and China encourage investment. We must create conditions to encourage investment. Our infrastructure is attractive and we must build upon this. Strategically, Zimbabwe is well-placed to encourage investment. □

ZIMBABWE

NDLOVA SEES BIG SWING OF VOTERS FROM ZAPU

Harare THE HERALD in English 27 Feb 85 p 5

[Text]

THE general election will witness a major swing of voters from Zapu to Zanu (PF) in Matabeleland, the provincial chairman of Zanu (PF) in Matabeleland North, Dr Callistus Ndlovu, has said.

He told The Herald this week: "I believe there has been a change in the thinking of many people and the election this year will show a different voting pattern so that it will not be a clean sweep for Zapu in Matabeleland."

Cde Ndlovu, who is a member of the Central Committee of the ruling party and is also the Minister of Mines, was a member of the central committee of Zapu before he resigned to join Zanu (PF).

He said Zapu was becoming increasingly desperate and that although the organisation's leader, Dr Joshua Nkomo, continued to speak "with arrogance there is no doubt that he feels shaken now, hence the wave of violence against Zanu (PF) by the dissidents in Matabeleland".

The recent killing in Nkayi of Zanu (PF) district chairman Cde Mike Sibanda had shocked a lot of people.

"As a result of this we have seen movement which indicates that people are changing."

He said people in the area were being subjected to "terrible pressures" by the dissidents as proved

by the fact that four Zanu (PF) officials had been publicly hanged by the dissidents last week.

He said the dissidents had lined up old people and children and told them that they would teach them not to forget Zapu. Cde Ndlovu said besides the four who were hanged, 40 were injured and hospitalised.

"Zapu would not do that unless they felt that their position was being threatened," he said.

He said his party's strategy in the area had been deliberately geared to mobilising people in the rural areas because they were facing dissident infiltration and were bearing the brunt of the dissidents' activities.

"We have turned them against the dissidents, hence this mindless brutality being unleashed against supporters of Zanu (PF)."

"If we had more time than we have now, Zapu would be completely wiped out in the coming elections," he said.

Asked what message Zanu (PF) was carrying to the people in Matabeleland to turn them away from dissidents, he said it was being made clear to the people that the dissidents were being fed, trained and armed by the racist South African regime.

The people in Matabeleland had become aware of the negative role the dissidents were playing

and were asking how they could say they wanted to "liberate the Ndebeles", when they were being supported by South Africa which had practically turned the blacks of that country into slaves.

ANARCHISTS

Cde Ndlovu said the people were realising that apart from saying "they hate Mugabe and the Shona", the dissidents had no political programme and were operating in the true tradition of bandits and anarchists.

"Our message to the people has been that there is no chance the dissidents can overthrow the Government by force," he said. "What they can only achieve is misery, suffering and strife among the people, and many people understand this."

The security forces should quickly move into these areas to protect the people, because "as election fever intensifies we expect that there will be more dissident activities to try to disrupt the elections".

"But if the activities of the dissidents spread they will be putting a nail in the coffin of Zanu because then the organisation would also find it difficult to operate."

He said of late Zanu elements had adopted a new approach whereby dissidents were originating from Bulawayo.

"These are people who by day work in town, have good jobs, wearing nice suits and then at night go out to perpetrate crimes of violence against Zanu (PF) sup-

porters."

He said the party knew for certain that the attack on the Zanu (PF) officials' houses at the weekend had been planned on Saturday at a Zanu meeting in Bulawayo.

But all those were desperate moves "by a decaying organisation", he said, "because even if they win some seats in Matabeleland, Zanu has no future because the party has practically run out of ideas and has nothing new to offer the people".

The people were seeing that each time a school was burnt down by dissidents and each time borehole drilling equipment was destroyed they were the ones who suffered.

"We have told them that if they went to other parts of the country, in Mashonaland or Masvingo, they would see that there was tremendous progress in education, health and resettlement programmes." They would also see that other people were living in peace while they had nothing but strife.

"We have told them that if Matabeleland continues to be plagued by dissidents, it would really push the Ndebele population into a lunatic fringe which would totally exclude them from the political process of the country and reduce them into a people who are policed, guarded and permanently occupied by the army."

It was not a question of choosing between a Shona or a Ndebele leader, because Zanu (PF) was providing the people in Matabeleland with their "own children"

ZIMBABWE

WHITES CRITICIZED FOR NOT CELEBRATING INDEPENDENCE DAY

Harare THE HERALD in English 28 Feb 85 p 4

[Text]

BULAWAYO

THE governor of Matabeleland North, Cde Daniel Ngwenya, has criticised many whites in the province for their apathy towards independence celebration activities.

Cde Ngwenya told the provincial independence committee in Bulawayo recently that there was a conspicuous absence of whites at all activities marking the independence of the country although no one had ever excluded them from taking part.

"Maybe they are jealous and do not wish the country well or they do not simply understand the significance of independence — something that comes once in the history of a country.

"Or perhaps they feel that it is not their thing, but whatever be the reasons I urge you to make this one an extraordinary celebration because it is the fifth since we started managing our own affairs."

He said independence was the time every Zimbabwean should help in laying a foundation for a happier Matabeleland North and Zimbabwe.

Heads of Government departments and representatives of Zapu and Zanu (PF) attended the meeting.

CSO: 3400/771

ZIMBABWE

GOVERNMENT TO EXPAND EXISTING IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Harare THE HERALD in English 28 Feb 85 p 4

[Text]

THE Government is to expand existing irrigation schemes and build new ones in four provinces in the next three years, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Cde Moven Mahachi, has said.

Interviewed after touring the Exchange Block irrigation scheme in Si-lobela last week, Cde Mahachi said the project would be jointly funded by the governments of Zimbabwe and West Germany at a cost of \$40 million.

Sixteen new irrigation schemes would be established in Masvingo at a cost of \$5 million. In Manicaland \$6 million would be used to build irrigation schemes in Buhera.

"We are also going to expand existing irrigation schemes in the Midlands at a cost of \$6 million, and in Mashonaland West \$23 million will be used to establish new irrigation schemes," Cde Mahachi said.

He also said that experts from his ministry would soon carry out a feasibility study on the possibility of expanding the Exchange Block Dam and the irrigation scheme, which is currently being expanded under the food-for-work programme.

Cde Mahachi promised plotheolders that the Government would provide tractors which the farmers could hire. He praised the scheme's committee for efficient management. Good management by irrigation committees formed the basis of establishing a socialist state, the minister said.

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4 April 1985

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

MAIZE EXCHANGE POSSIBLE--The National Maize Producers Organisation has confirmed that South Africa could import maize--the staple food of 23 million black South Africans--from a black-ruled neighbour. An economist for the organisation, Mr Kit le Clus, said South Africa would suffer a shortfall of 500 000 tons of maize this year and confirmed that maize could be imported from Zimbabwe. According to The Observer News Service, sources in Harare have confirmed that the Zimbabwe Cabinet is considering a deal to barter a portion of the country's expected bumper maize harvest for South African wheat. If the deal goes through, it will be the first time South Africa has imported maize from Zimbabwe since the imposition of black rule in 1980. Mr le Clus said local consumption for the 1985/6 year would be about six million tons and there could be a shortfall of 500 000 tons. Mr Dennis van Aarde, general manager of the Wheat Board, said an inquiry for the possible export of wheat to Zimbabwe had been received. But he said if a deal was concluded it was unlikely it would be an exchange. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Feb 85 p 1]

JOBLESS YOUTHS IN MIDLANDS--ABOUT 72 000 young people are unemployed in the Midlands and unless plans are made to absorb them into meaningful development projects the figure is likely to rise, the provincial officer in the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Culture, Cde Godfrey Mukonoweshuro, has said. Many youths who failed O level examinations this year had joined the large number already looking for jobs. Cde Mukonoweshuro told members of the district Youth, Sport and Recreation Council in Zvishavane on Tuesday that efforts must be made to engage the youths in co-operatives and keep them occupied in self-reliance projects. Addressing the same meeting, a member of the Zanu (PF) Central Committee and District Administrator for Zvishavane, Cde Herbert Matanga, said a feasibility study would soon be launched in the district to identify two pilot projects where pupils who failed their O levels would be engaged while supplementing the subjects they failed. [Text][Harare THE HERALD in English 28 Feb 85 p 4]

MALNUTRITION DECREASES--THE number of undernourished children receiving help under the supplementary feeding scheme in Kezi district has decreased. According to figures released by the district nutrition co-ordinator, Cde Mumeli Dube, more than 16 000 children were in need of immediate supplementary feeding last year. This year the number has dropped to about 13 000. Cde Dube said there were three main feeding centres in the area which were divided

into 444 feeding points. At the Kezi Hospital feeding centre, there were 292 feeding points with 3 600 children. Tshelanyemba centre had 105 feeding points and 6 324 children. They were 47 feeding points at the Matopo rural centre where 3 120 children were being fed. He said 28 nutrition gardens had been set up and citrus trees grown at Senkonjane, Kezi and Mbembeswane clinics to help alleviate malnutrition. Groundnuts and beans were also grown. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 27 Feb 85 p 3]

STATE OPTION ON FARMLAND--NO privately owned farmland will be sold without first being offered to the Government should Parliament approve a Bill to replace the Land Acquisition Act of 1979. While the proposed new Act keeps many sections of the old Act there are several important differences, according to the Bill which was gazetted on Friday. The reasons for acquisition have been slightly tightened. As before the President may acquire land in the interests of defence, public safety, public order, public morality, public health, town and country planning, and for a purpose beneficial to the public generally, or some section of it. Previously he could acquire land for settlement for agricultural purposes. He now has this right only when the land is under-utilised. If there is no agreement about the under-use of the and the Administrative Court will look at use over the previous three years taking into consideration the extent of development in the neighbourhood and other appropriate matters. A memorandum to the Bill says the repeal of the present section 17 of the Act will relieve the Government of the wrongly-imposed obligation to pay compensation in foreign exchange for land acquired from Zimbabwean citizens and residents under the terms of the title deeds. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 27 Feb 85 p 1]

FIRST BLACK FLYING INSTRUCTORS--HARARE--The Zimbabwean Air Force's (AFZ) first three fully qualified black flying instructors took to the skies this week. At a ceremony at Thornhill Air Force Base outside Gweru, scene three years ago of the disastrous sabotage of air force jets, the force's Pakistani commander, Air Marshal Azim Daudpota, said that in six years' time it would be entirely self-sufficient in training. One white instructor, Flight Lieutenant Alan Haffrey, qualified along with Squadron Leaders Mile Moyo, Elson Moyo, and Freddie Vinyu who received the AFZ Commander's Trophy for the best student. Most of the AFZ's white pilots and technicians left the force after the Thornhill bombings, when six air force officers, including several senior commanders, were arrested and charged with complicity. They were acquitted and released after an international outcry. [Michael Hartnack] [Text] [Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 72 Feb 85 p 7]

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